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The Prince and Princess of Wales left St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday with their baby boy.

## Royal Heir Apparent Goes Home

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The Princess of Wales and her still-unnamed son went home Tuesday night, less than 24 hours after the birth of the heir apparent to the British throne.

Wearing a lime-green, polka-dotted smock and smiling radiantly, the 20-year-old princess walked out of St. Mary's Hospital in West London shortly before dinnertime. She was carrying the new

prince, so tightly swaddled in white that only part of his face was visible. Prince Charles accompanied them on the ride back to Kensington Palace.

When the royal threesome appeared, great cheers arose from the crowds.

As 41-gun salutes boomed across London — fired in Hyde Park and at the Tower of London — Queen Elizabeth II saw her third grandchild Tuesday morning for the first time. Diana's father, Earl Spencer, and her mother, Mrs. Frances Shand-Kydd, also visited her.

Like other members of the family, Lord Spencer was in an ebullient mood, describing the new prince as the "most beautiful baby I have ever seen." Asked if the nanny had seen her charge yet, he replied, "I'm not the nanny. I'm the... What?"

...I'm the grandfather."

Buckingham Palace said that the princess, who was Lady Diana Spencer before marrying the Prince of Wales last July 29, had been overwhelmed by the public response. More than 700 telegrams came in overnight, the palace said, including one from President Reagan. More than 1,800 presents have arrived, and so many flowers were delivered that most of them had to be diverted to other London hospitals.

In a pub near the hospital, the proprietor offered the "all at half price." He explained: "I'm a royalist, mate, a terrible royalist. It's been a great month; what with the victory in the Falklands, the World Cup and now this."

Asked whether he had chosen a name yet, Prince Charles replied, "No, but I'm not going to let you know now, even if I have."

William Hill, a London betting firm, made George an even-money favorite Tuesday for the name of the Prince and Princess of Wales's son, followed by James, Charles, Edward, David, Philip and Louis.

The child is first in line after his father to the British throne, and the parents are expected to choose a traditional English name. Buckingham Palace said the boy's title would be Prince (followed by his first name) of Wales. His father's title is simply the Prince of Wales.



Queen Elizabeth after visiting her grandson.

## Argentine Army Ends Junta, Names President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Retired Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone has been picked as Argentina's new president, the army announced Tuesday. The army took over full power of the government, dissolving the three-man junta that has been divided since the humiliating defeat in the Falkland Islands.

It was understood that the 54-year-old conservative administrator was a reluctant compromise, picked to avoid a collapse of the shambly divided six-year-old military regime.

The army pledged to lead a "short-term" transition government aimed at restoring civilian political rule "by the early months of 1984."

The navy and the air force, according to well-placed sources, were to pull out of the day-by-day governing of the nation.

Gen. Bignone will succeed Lt.

Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, who was removed last week after the capitulation in the Falklands.

His appointment broke a four-day deadlock over a successor. A former secretary-general of the army, Gen. Bignone retired from active service late last year and was one of several candidates considered for the presidency.

Sources said the air force opposed his nomination but relented when the army agreed to commit itself to a return to constitutional rule within two years.

Reports circulated earlier in Buenos Aires that the army was ready to act unilaterally to replace Gen. Galtieri.

The privately owned Argentine news agency Dianos y Noticias said that the air force commander, Gen. Basilio Lambrino, and the navy chief, Adm. Jorge Araya, remained adamant to the last minute that held together for 28 months after it defeated Mrs. Gandhi on a crest of anti-authoritarianism.

Her party, however, is a shambles, torn by jealousies and defections and often forced to rely on gangsters and oppressive landlords to assert itself at the grass roots. Nonetheless, the opposition groups are also largely ineffective, unable to coalesce even into a shadow of the Janata grouping that held together for 28 months after it defeated Mrs. Gandhi on a crest of anti-authoritarianism.

But when the coalition of centrists, Hindu revisionists and agrarian Socialists broke up in 1979, Mrs. Gandhi projected her charismatic appeal and led her party's slate of largely novice politicians to a huge parliamentary majority. "The party won entirely on my name," Mrs. Gandhi said days after the results were announced.

Now, midway through her term, she is still ruling entirely by her name. In recent legislative elections in four states, the only real issues to emerge were whether candidates were for or against Mrs. Gandhi, and to a somewhat lesser degree for or against her son, Rajiv, whom she

has singled out as her political heir. There was some moderate slippage in popularity, but through political maneuvering, Mrs. Gandhi's followers now control three of the four states.

The merciful and pragmatic Indian leader now is emphasizing foreign policy initiatives with large popular appeal in virtually all

rather than immersing herself in the often violent and squalid world of local politics.

The well-oiled machine of the Congress Party that was presided over by her father has been consciously dismantled in stages by Mrs. Gandhi. Before she purged the regional bosses in 1969, the party was probably the most efficient democratic instrument for distributing patronage and soliciting votes. Since then, the pyramidal structure of the party has been whittled down. Mrs. Gandhi now rules through a nondescript Cabinet and relies increasingly on her son.

Rajiv shows reluctance

That son, Rajiv, has moved with visible reluctance to take the place of his more extroverted brother, Sanjay, who before his death in a plane crash two years ago had assumed the role of secretary in command.

The transition from Sanjay to Rajiv marks another passage for Mrs. Gandhi. Sanjay Gandhi had since 1975 assembled about him a group of activists from largely privileged backgrounds

from President Isabel Peron in March 1976, have stated since then that they would return the country to civilian rule, but they have never fixed a deadline.

Accord on Date

A communiqué issued Tuesday coincided with information from military sources Monday that all three service branches have agreed on March 29, 1984 — the date on which Gen. Galtieri would have stepped down voluntarily — as the time for ending exclusive military rule and permitting the participation of the army for an accelerated return to democracy.

The communiqué appeared to represent concessions by the army to the air force and navy, which have agreed to form an accelerated return to democracy.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 additional Argentine prisoners of war from the Falklands conflict arrived Monday in the southern coastal town of Puerto Madryn aboard the

requisitioned British North Sea Ferry Norland.

In another development, two British soldiers were seriously injured during mineweaving operations on the Falklands, a British reporter on the islands said Tuesday. The Argentines left plastic devices that cannot be found with mine-detection equipment.

### Anti-Exocet System

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Defense Department told Congress Tuesday that it intended to sell Britain three Phalanx anti-missile systems designed to provide protection against sea-skimming missiles such as the French-built Exocet.

### French Flights Suspended

PARIS (AP) — Air France announced Tuesday that it would

suspend all flights serving Buenos Aires, effective June 30, at the request of the Argentine government. The request was prompted by the French government's support for Britain in the Falklands conflict.

has failed to frame a program for the nation. "She has no cures for the myriad domestic problems," Mr. Ray said, "so she feels at home in foreign countries."

Surendra Mohan, the general secretary of the Janata Party, the centrist faction of the old coalition, said the prime minister had "imprisoned herself in a very small coterie" and added, "Her power base will continue to be eroded."

### Guarantee of Support

He commanded her approach to the West, but he said it "signifies that she wants to compensate for the internal weakening of her position by a state of image-building and publicity abroad."

In recent months she has clearly pursued policies of moderation, sustaining the momentum of talks to normalize relations with Pakistan and China, both formerly belligerent enemies. At the same time, Mrs. Gandhi, while protecting the special relationship that India has always had with the Soviet Union, has worked steadily to improve ties to the West.

She has been successful in establishing a rapport with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and has maintained close ties with France, recently placing an order for at least 40 French-built Mirage jet fighters.

The culmination of this westward initiative is to come in late July when Mrs. Gandhi is scheduled to visit Washington at the invitation of President Reagan.

An American diplomat and several political analysts in New Delhi said Mrs. Gandhi would not primarily be seeking governmental policy changes, but rather would be in search of closer ties with U.S. industries and more joint agreements to help revitalize industry in India.

Sources who say they are privy to Mrs. Gandhi's thinking assert she has largely concluded that real growth is only possible in the private sector, which needs infusions of capital and skilled workers. Essentially, this means stimulating the more advanced sectors of Indian society at the cost of assistance to the more deprived masses.

While such a view might be acceptable to some officials in Washington, the challenge in New Delhi will be to see how such a strategy goes over with the bulk of the Indian poor who hold the bulk of the Indian votes.

### Singh Is Presidential Nominee

NEW DELHI (AP) — Zail Singh, 66, was nominated Tuesday by Mrs. Gandhi and her party to become India's seventh president, the first member of the Sikh minority chosen for the office. He had resigned as home affairs minister to seek the nomination.

If elected, as appears likely, Mr. Singh would succeed President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, whose five-year term expires July 26.

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## INSIDE

■ Leaders of the three major Cambodian factions fighting Vietnamese occupation signed a long-awaited agreement to join forces for the first time in the 3½-year fight.

■ In World Cup soccer, played in Spain, Poland drubbed Peru 5-1 to reach the second round. The Soviet Union too tied a hard-fighting Scotland side 2-2 to advance to Round II and Belgium moved up as well after its 1-1 draw with Hungary.

■ High-ranking White House officials said that Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan has been so damaged by the investigation into allegations of ties to organized crime members that even if he is formally cleared, he will have to leave the Cabinet on grounds of impaired political effectiveness.

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Gen. Reynaldo Bignone

Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri

Gen. Benito Bignone

Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri

## U.S. Senators Argue Heatedly With Begin Over Lebanon Crisis

By Fred Farris  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met sharp new criticism from U.S. lawmakers Tuesday about Israel's incursion into Lebanon, with one senator calling it the angriest encounter he had seen with a foreign leader.

The session with 38 members, including most of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, followed the pattern of criticism Mr. Begin met Monday in meetings with House members.

Tuesday, Sen. Paul Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, said afterward: "In my eight years in Washington, I have never seen such an angry session with a foreign head of state." And Sen. Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican, said Mr. Begin met a great deal of criticism from senators, including some who usually support Israel.

This is the first time I have seen such a confrontation between the prime minister of Israel and senators in terms of head-to-head disagreement," Sen. Pressler said. "He is taking question after question and just hitting them head on not budging an inch."

"Absolute Candor"

Mr. Begin himself called the closed meeting "a very lively discussion" involving "absolute candor" but he said he believes "the majority of the U.S. Senate and House will continue to be friends of Israel."

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said later: "I think anything you have a conference of this magnitude it puts a strain on friendships, but I don't think there will be any permanent dislocation" of U.S. relations with Israel.

The Capitol Hill encounter followed a breakfast meeting between Mr. Begin and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in which both men expressed hope that a lasting settlement to the crisis in Lebanon, including a pullout of both Israeli and Syrian troops, may soon be realized.

Mr. Begin, who left later Tuesday for Israel, said "results may be in the offing," and Mr. Haig, standing alongside, said he was hopeful for "a positive outcome in the hours ahead."

Although either would give details, Mr. Haig called their 90-minute session "both productive and positive."

The breakfast meeting appeared in contrast to official characterizations of Mr. Begin's two-and-a-half-hour meeting Monday with President Reagan, which a senior

administration official described as "bordering at times on direct, and even blunt."

That official emphasized the president's "deep concern that the hostilities in Lebanon be terminated at the earliest possible date, that the withdrawal of Israeli forces be accomplished expeditiously and that above all, in an urgent sense, that humanitarian actions be taken immediately to provide for the welfare of noncombatants involved."

Mr. Reagan was described as upset by the heavy number of casualties and the destruction caused by Israel's two-week-old incursion into Lebanon, and some of the president's top advisers reportedly have advocated a U.S. reaction of coolness and possibly public rebuke for the Israeli actions.

After the meeting with Mr. Haig, Mr. Begin said that Israel's conditions for the withdrawal of Israeli forces and settlement of the Lebanese conflict are that all foreign forces, including Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas, withdraw and that a strong central government be established.

The U.S. objectives, Mr. Haig said, are a withdrawal of forces, a stronger central government and establishment of conditions so that "ever again" will Israel be threatened by terrorist attacks from Lebanon.

This echoed the softer line that Mr. Reagan took publicly after his meeting with the Israeli prime minister. He said that he agreed with Mr. Begin "that Israel must not be subjected to violence from the north, and the United States will continue to work to achieve these goals and to secure withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

But Mr. Reagan reserved judgment on committing U.S. troops to the peacekeeping force that Israel seeks, saying he would decide this on the basis of the best interests of the United States.

Tuesday morning, Mr. Begin said the new shooting in Lebanon, which included attacks by Israeli planes on Syrian gun positions after an artillery duel between the two sides, resulted from Palestinian forces firing first at the Israelis.

"If the PLO ceases firing at us, we shall not fire at them," he said.

**Caledonian Council Leader**

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — The new governing council in the French South Pacific territory of New Caledonia elected a prominent independence movement politician, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, as its leader Tuesday.



Smoke rose Tuesday from a gasoline station in predominantly Moslem West Beirut after it was hit by an Israeli artillery shell.

## U.S. Lease Protested By Marshall Islanders

By Walter Pincus  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The government of the Marshall Islands and U.S. Army security guards have arrested 13 of about 400 landowners who staged a sit-in on Kwajalein Island, headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Test Range.

The demonstrators are unhappy with financial arrangements for lease of the island reached last month between negotiators for the Marshall Islands government and the United States.

Despite the arrests late Sunday, similar sit-ins involving about 100 additional islanders and their families were reported Monday to have spread to three other islands in Kwajalein atoll, whose wide lagoon is the recovery zone for strategic missiles launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, 4,200 miles (6720 kilometers) away in California.

President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands flew to Kwajalein to try to resolve the situation before it has an impact on the U.S. missile program.

The landowners had an agreement, which ran out in September,

to rent their land to the Marshalls government, which in turn made it available for U.S. use at \$9 million yearly.

### 30-Year Lease

As part of a broader arrangement between the Marshalls and the United States, Mr. Kabua's negotiators last month agreed to continue the annual rent of \$9 million for 30 years. The landowners wanted \$16 million.

Ataii Balos, chairman of the board of the Kwajalein Atoll Corporation, resigned as minister of internal security in the Marshall Islands government so he could lead opposition to the agreement.

He was one of those arrested Sunday. His wife wired President Reagan on Monday asking suspension of the testing of a Minuteman-2 missile which she said was supposed to take place Tuesday. The Pentagon will not discuss test shots in advance, but a warning has been given to ships in the area.

Three years ago, islanders conducted a six-week sit-in after which the annual rent paid to landowners skyrocketed from \$740,000 a year to the current \$9 million.

## Christian Beirut Gives Israeli Troops Warm 'Shalom' as Welcome

By David K. Shipley  
*New York Times Service*

AIN SAADE, Lebanon — Despite the artillery and rocket exchange that broke out from time to time around Beirut, most of the Israeli troops who have besieged the Lebanese capital exist in a strange environment of remoteness from the war.

The major Israeli positions are not inside the city limits, but in the hills above the capital. The dull crump of exploding shells is distant, muffled, and the resulting wisps of smoke rise delicately against the backdrop of the city and the sparkling Mediterranean.

Moreover, the hilly suburbs are mostly wealthy and Christian, offering the Israelis a remarkably amiable atmosphere in which to sit and wait for diplomacy and politics to do their gradual work. The Christian communities, he leagued for nearly seven years by the Syrians and the Palestine Liberation Organization, have generally welcomed the Israeli Army, creating what must be the most cordial atmosphere ever seen between Arabs and Israelis in the war-torn Middle East.

Soldiers get waves and smiles and flowers from people on the street. Civilian cars with Israeli license plates, such as those driven from Israel by foreign correspondents, breeze unhampered through checkpoints manned by Lebanese Army units and the militia of the Christian Phalangists.

### Warning Signs

After an Israeli officer inadvertently drove into the Palestinian section of the city and was killed, the army, in an effort to keep its people in the safe neighborhoods, put up warning signs in Hebrew reading: "Danger. Border Ahead."

In the Christian areas, children who see the distinctive yellow plates flash broad grins and shout "Shalom!" When an Israeli-registered car pulled over to a fruit stand selling cherries, the vendor

was amiable, not wary. The calm of the lush suburbs comes as a welcome respite.

"I wish there could be peace here," one soldier in olive drab fatigues said. "It's such a nice country. I'd rather be here as a tourist."

**Haddad's Militia Plans To Relocate in Sidon**

By Eric Pace  
*New York Times Service*

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon — Maj. Saad Haddad, the Lebanese Christian militia leader who controls an enclave on Israel's northern border, plans to move his headquarters to Sidon, a port city about halfway between the border and Beirut.

Maj. Haddad has said that many communities in southern Lebanon want to become part of his territory, which he calls Free Lebanon. His enclave before the invasion had a population of perhaps 12,000.

He told newsmen recently that his militia had not played much of a role as an ally in the Israeli invasion, but he indicated that he has the resources to control a far larger area than he now does.

What role the major may play in a constituted Lebanese government is unclear.

Sidon is an oil-refinery port 35 miles (56 kilometers) north of the Israeli border and 25 miles south of Beirut. He said he has received messages of support from as far as Tripoli, in northern Lebanon.

Israeli officials say the major's

milits has maintained good relations with Moslem inhabitants of his enclave. He has received arms and military advice from Israel and has led raids against Palestinian guerrillas.

Israeli officers in the area said Maj. Haddad's influence now extends north to Hasbaya and Rashaya, though not west of the Litani River.

The major met reporters after having addressed a rally at Nabatiye, a former Palestinian guerrilla center. In recent days, he said, he has gone to other communities outside the enclave.

His speaking manner is somewhat flat and uninspiring, but his admirers say that he was warmly received by people who share his hostility toward the Palestinian guerrillas.

Lt. Col. Eli Aloni, an Israeli civil affairs administrator in Jezzine, 12 miles north of here, said the people in the areas adjoining the Haddad enclave were aware of the major's activities. He said, however, that Maj. Haddad apparently has no influence as far as Jezzine.

The major said at Nabatiye that his followers will never recognize any Lebanese government that does not ask both the Syrians and Palestinians to leave the country.

He urged close ties with Israel, saying: "We insist that the border between Israel and Lebanon will stay open and our people will have the facility to go to Israel, and the Israelis to go to Lebanon, without a port, without customs or anything."

In addition, Maj. Haddad explained that the security of southern Lebanon must be assured by the army of Free Lebanon, made up of citizens of the region, adding: "We do not want any pro-Syrian, pro-terrorists; we need real Lebanon."

Maj. Haddad has made no declaration of policy concerning Maj. Haddad since the invasion. Although the Israeli occupation officials said Israel would be loyal to him as an ally, they emphasized, as one said, "We wish him all the best, but we are dealing with Lebanon now — and that is not just one person."

**Israel Fails in Bid To Stop Talks on Acts of Genocide**

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — An international academic conference on Nazi death camps and other genocidal campaigns has opened here despite efforts by the Israeli government to have it called off.

The Foreign Ministry said it opposed the conference for reasons that it described only as "vital to the Jewish nation." Conference organizers said they had been told that Turkey had threatened reprisals against Turkish Jews if scheduled papers dealing with the killing of Armenians in Turkey in 1915 were presented. Turkey denied making such a threat.

The conference organizers refused to change the program and, as a result of Israeli pressure, 150 of the 400 enrolled participants did not come.

On Sunday, the council for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, a governmental agency set up to commemorate those who died in Nazi camps, said that a Turkish diplomat had threatened retaliation if the fate of Turkish Armenians was included in a proposed Washington museum on the German death camps of World War II.

Over the years, Turkey has denied charges that the Ottoman regime systematically killed 1.5 million Armenians.

**EEC Assails U.S. on Steel Limits, Pipeline**

(Continued from Page 1)  
rious indirect effects for member states."

The U.S. move should be viewed against what the minister of the 10-member body described as "the general background of escalating trade disputes between the U.S. and the community, not just in relation to steel, but also to agricultural export credits and textiles."

Senior officials in Brussels said Tuesday that Mr. Brock's visit was hastily arranged following the Commerce Department's ruling on steel imports and that he was likely to urge the EEC to refrain from taking retaliatory steps against U.S. products and to seek a negotiated settlement.

In attacking Washington's decision last week to extend the ban on sale of U.S.-made equipment in the pipeline to EEC companies, ministers said that "this action implies an extraterritorial extension of U.S. jurisdiction which in the circumstances is contrary to the principles of international law, unacceptable to the community and unlikely to be recognized in the courts in the EEC."

The administration extended the

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Poland Plans a Purge of Academics

WARSAW — Poland's Communist authorities are preparing to dismiss university teachers whom they consider political opponents or academic deadweights, the minister for higher education, Benon Miszkiewicz, said Tuesday.

The announcement of the planned purge came after the circulation of a questionnaire among all higher education teachers on their academic record and membership in social organizations.

The minister said the "ethical, moral and sociopolitical attitudes" of staff would be taken into account when all cases were reviewed by special committees of senior academics. "It is difficult to allow someone to teach in a Socialist system if his activities are opposed to that system. There is no place for such people in our universities," he added.

### Soviet Faster Is Taken to Hospital

MOSCOW — Yury Balovlenkov, who ended a 42-day fast after receiving permission to join his wife in the United States, has been taken to a hospital, his mother said Tuesday.

She said that Mr. Balovlenkov, 33, had been driven by ambulance to city hospital No. 68 Monday evening hours after he abandoned the hunger strike. A hospital spokeswoman said the former computer programmer was in a fair condition and receiving suitable treatment.

Mr. Balovlenkov was sent Monday by emigration authorities that they would grant his demands for an exit visa so that he could be reunited with his American wife, Balovare. He told reporters at the time that he felt physically terrible and was considering seeking medical advice on how to start eating again after losing more than 49 pounds (22 kilos) during his fast. Mr. Balovlenkov was one of six persons who began a fast in May to press for the right to join spouses in the West.

### Russia Denounces U.S. Shuttle Plans

MOSCOW — As the Soviet Union began a two-day countdown Tuesday to launch the first French cosmonaut into space, it denounced U.S. plans to test military hardware on the forthcoming shuttle flight.

The U.S. shuttle Columbia, scheduled to begin its fourth space flight Sunday, is for the first time bearing a military payload. Its crewmen will be the first U.S. astronauts to conduct military experiments in orbit, testing sensors designed to monitor other satellites, and Pravda accused Washington of planning "to spread the arms race to outer space."

The Soviet Soyuz-7 spacecraft is to blast off Thursday, carrying Jean-Loup Chretien and his Soviet crew of Vladimir Dzubekov and Alexander Ivchenko to the orbiting Salyut-7 space station. They are to join two Soviet cosmonauts who boarded Salyut-7 on May 13.

### U.S. Charges 18 in Computer Spying

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department has charged 18 employees of two giant Japanese electronic companies, Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electronic Corp., with paying \$648,000 to an undercover FBI agent to steal computer secrets from International Business Machines Corp., Attorney-General William French Smith announced Tuesday.

The FBI director, William H. Webster, announced the arrest of six of the 18 in California. He said arrest warrants were issued Monday for 12 others in Japan, on charges of conspiracy to transport stolen property from the United States to Japan. A 13th person, an unemployed student, is accused of receiving stolen documents.

The Justice Department said the conspiracy involved separate efforts by representatives of Hitachi and Mitsubishi to obtain confidential information from IBM to assist in the development of computers and computer-related products. Mr. Webster said IBM cooperated fully with the investigation, which began in November.

### Ambush Reported in Afghan Valley

NEW DELHI — Afghan insurgents ambushed a convoy of trucks carrying about 1,000 young Afghan Communist activists to the strategic Panjshir Valley, inflicting heavy casualties, on them, a Western diplomat reported here Tuesday.

The diplomat described as "reasonable" an estimate that several hundred militants were slain in the attack, which occurred in mid-June. He did not have a date for the attack but said that this and other incidents indicated that the rebels were still resisting the invasion of the valley by Soviet and Afghan troops.

Moslem guerrillas had repulsed five attacks in two years to capture the 100-mile-long Panjshir before last month's military drive, diplomatic reports from Kabul said. Tuesday's report said the young Communists had been encouraged to visit the Panjshir to help keep its rebellious residents in check. The ambush, the diplomat added, occurred at a short distance into the valley, near the town of Gulebar.

### Goukouni Said to Get Algeria Asylum

ALGIERS — Goukouni Oueddi, who was ousted as president of Chad earlier this month when rebel forces captured the capital of Ndjamena, has been granted political asylum in Algeria, an authorized source said Tuesday.

"I can confirm that Goukouni is here and that he has received political asylum," said the source, who refused to be otherwise identified. The source would give no other details and would not say whether the former president would be allowed to engage in political activity while living in Algeria.

Rebel forces under Hissene Habre, a former defense minister, took over Ndjamena June 7 after a brief fight. Mr. Goukouni initially fled to neighboring Cameroun.

### Seychelles Drops a Treason Charge

VICTORIA, Seychelles — The state prosecutor withdrew treason charges against the brother-in-law of mercenary leader Michael Hoare Tuesday but another mercenary was ordered to stand trial in connection with the bungled coup attempt against the Sey

## U.S. Attorney General Cites Verdict as Need To Limit Insanity Plea

*The Associated Press*  
WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith said Tuesday that the acquittal of John W. Hinckley Jr. demonstrates a need for revising U.S. criminal law to narrow the use of the insanity defense.

"Six months or a decade from now, we do not want to look back and see an even longer litany of cases where criminals committed the gravest of offenses and then eluded justice because of fatal flaws in the law," he said.

"There must be an end to the doctrine that allows so many persons to commit crimes of violence, to use confusing procedures to their own advantage, and then to have the door open to them to return to the society which they victimized."

The attorney general opened his statement by noting that "by tradition, prosecutors usually do not comment on an adverse decision in a criminal case." But he said after the verdict his responsibilities as attorney general "require me to state, today, the compelling issues to protect public safety."

Mr. Smith said proposals supported by the administration "would end what any realistic observer must conclude is the clear pattern of abuse under current law."

The administration is supporting legislation which, in the words of Associate Attorney General Rudolph Giuliani, would "substantially narrow" that defense.

Under the proposal supported by the administration, if a defendant was found guilty he could later present evidence to the judge that his mental illness prevented him from controlling his behavior. If he convinced the judge he would be sent to a mental institution rather than to a prison.

Mr. Hinckley's victims, including President Reagan, did not comment on the verdict.

But Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan called the verdict "absolutely atrocious."

"Frankly, I'm outraged at that jury decision. I think it's wrong. It's not the type of thing that society should condone," Mr. Regan, who also heads the Secret Service, said on television Tuesday morning. "I think that when a person stalks a leading citizen of this country, shoots him [and] three of the people surrounding him and then goes scot-free, I think that's absolutely atrocious."

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Secretary Regan was speaking for himself, not the administration. "We have not commented on this matter from day one, and we don't

intend to comment now," Mr. Speakes said.

One of the defense psychiatric experts, Dr. William T. Carpenter, director of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center in Columbia, Md., said he was surprised at the verdict. "It seemed like the odds were very heavy against being able to prevail with an insanity defense."

Dr. David Michael Bear of Harvard Medical School, who also testified for the defense, called the verdict "a triumph of fairness and common sense" and "a victory for modern scientific methods in psychiatry."

Sen. Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, said he was "personally outraged at the whole Hinckley trial," and predicted the passage of legislation to change the insanity plea.

### Law Is Blamed

Sen. Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, who has introduced such a bill, said on television: "I don't blame the Hinckley jury. They applied the law as it was. I blame the law."

Sen. Hatch said his bill would create a new verdict — not guilty by reason of insanity — under which a person who did not know what he was doing when he committed a crime would be found not guilty by reason of insanity and would be incarcerated for 60 days.

At the end of that time the person would have to prove he would not be a danger to society or would have to serve the time he would normally serve as result of conviction.

Mr. Hinckley's chief defense attorney, Vincent J. Fuller, said "another day, another dollar." "I've been here for eight weeks and I guess we are pleased it's over." It was said he would collect more than a million dollars for the defense.

Meanwhile, Allen Smith Sr., whose 61-year-old wife, Virginia, served on the jury, said she told him that she and her colleagues "relied on the psychiatrists testimony."

Mr. Smith, recounting what his wife told him, said: "All the testimony showed that he was insane, not in his right mind."

### Tass Sees Bias

MDSCOW (Reuters) — Tass said Tuesday that the acquittal of Mr. Hinckley showed the U.S. legal system was biased in favor of the rich.

In a dispatch from Washington, Tass said the verdict caused bewilderment even among the most distinguished lawyers.



John W. Hinckley Sr. and his wife, JoAnn, walking to court.

## Hinckley Wins an Acquittal, Won't Seek Early Release

(Continued from Page 1)

new world," his failed effort to become a rock music star, his slightly abnormal brain shrinkage, his pet cat named Titter, his feelings about the film "Taxi Driver," in which Miss Foster was a leading role, and his bizarre fantasies about kidnapping Miss Foster or skyjacking a plane so he could move into the White House with her.

### Devastator Bullets

Each victim was struck by one of the six exploding Devastator bullets that the defendant fired in less than two seconds at the presidential party.

Mr. Reagan was hit by a bullet that lodged near his heart.

Among the other victims, James S. Brady, the presidential press secretary, was struck with a bullet that exploded and scattered fragments through his brain. Thomas K. DeLahany, a District of Columbia police officer, was shot in the back, and Timothy J. McCarthy, a Secret Service agent, was shot in the chest.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. McCarthy have fully recovered. Mr. DeLahany, retired on medical disability, is partly crippled and disabled with brain damage and has not been able to return to work.

Mr. Hinckley has never expressed real remorse for what he did to Mr. Brady and the others, according to all the psychiatrists who interviewed him for hundreds of hours for the government and the defense.

The trial began April 27 with the selection of the ordinary people who passed judgment Monday on the problem child of an affluent, self-made Colorado oil and gas entrepreneur.

The jurors, seven women and five men, were predominantly blue-collar workers, ranging in age from 22 to 64, all of them black except one white woman.

On the second day of evidence, May 5, the jurors saw riveting television footage of the chaotic scene

of the shootings and heard dramatic testimony from a Secret Service agent who had desperately lunged for Mr. Hinckley who was "still clicking the weapon as we go down."

Then there was moving testimony from Mr. Hinckley's parents about how they had barred their son from their home weeks before the shootings, on the advice of a psychiatrist, after watching him "going downhill, downhill, downhill" for years, in the words of JoAnn Hinckley.

A classic battle between opposing teams of expert witnesses with their contradictory psychiatric diagnoses and arrays of multi-syllabic medical labels dominated 24 of the 32 days of testimony. Seven of the 41 witnesses were psychiatrists and 11 others were also doctors.

The defense psychiatrists portrayed a schizophrenic, deluded, psychotic prisoner of an "inner world" who should be pitied, while the prosecution psychiatrists depicted a selfish, manipulative, lazy parasite, with a few minor personality disorders.

Dr. Dietz described Mr. Hinckley as the rich, privileged black sheep of a good family, who grew up in a world of home swimming pools, dancing classes and ski vacations, who plagiarized papers in college, shamed work, lied to his parents to get money, stole gold coins from them, coveted "his inheritance" and chose assassination as a way of "becoming famous without working."

The defendant elected not to take the witness stand, but dramatized his much-discussed fantasies about Miss Foster in his own way before the jury.

On May 12 he suddenly stalked out of the courtroom during the playing of videotaped testimony by Miss Foster in which she asserted that she had had no relationship with him.

On June 15, he interjected,

"you're wrong," when a prison psychiatrist testified that he had not shot the president to win Miss Foster's love.

On May 5, the jurors saw riveting television footage of the chaotic scene

## Hinckley Faces Years in a Mental Institution

### In District of Columbia, Burden of Proving Sanity Is on the Defendant

By Marlene Cimons  
and Jim Mann  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Legal rules and precedents in the District of Columbia indicate that John W. Hinckley Jr. could be confined for many years.

Mr. Hinckley will be housed under tight security in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a U.S. mental institution. There, he is likely to remain until a judge decides that he is no longer a danger to himself or others.

By law, Mr. Hinckley is to appear again before the trial judge, Barrington D. Parker, within 50 days to have an opportunity to try to demonstrate that — although he was found to be insane when he shot President Reagan and three others — he is now mentally competent and should be set free.

But two of his attorneys, Vincent J. Fuller and Gregory B. Craig, said Tuesday after speaking with Mr. Hinckley that he would not try to seek his release at the end of the 50-day period. Their statement added that their firm will not represent him in efforts to secure his release "until we are satisfied that he meets the criteria for release and that Mr. Hinckley is no longer a danger to himself or to society."

If Mr. Hinckley is not released in the first hearing, he has the right to demand a new hearing every six months.

The judge will decide at each hearing whether Mr. Hinckley will remain confined to the mental hospital, or whether he is sane enough to be granted a conditional or unconditional release.

Under a conditional release, Mr. Hinckley would continue to live at the hospital, but be given time away from its grounds — either with weekends outside, or a job during the day. With an unconditional release, he would be free to leave.

"Virtually no one is released" at

### Veteran British Envoy Appointed to U.S. Post

*United Press International*

LONDON — Sir Oliver Wright has been called out of retirement to succeed Sir Nicholas Henderson as the British ambassador to Washington effective in September, the Foreign Office announced Tuesday.

Sir Oliver, 62, was ambassador to West Germany for six years.

the first hearing, said Harry J. Fulon, an attorney for the public defender's office in the District of Columbia.

"The law is that this hospitalization cannot be used for purposes of punishment," Mr. Fulon said.

"Over the years, people sent to St. Elizabeth's do tend to get out, but in cases involving serious crimes, like Hinckley's, people tend not to be released."

Today St. Elizabeth's has about 1,600 in-patients and 3,000 out-patients, said Don Coyle, a spokesman at the hospital. The complex consists of about 100 buildings on 340 acres overlooking the Anacostia River in the southeast section of the city.

In the division where Mr. Hinckley will be sent, some of the patients are kept under maximum security, while others can enroll in programs that train them to work in industrial therapy jobs on the hospital grounds. Mr. Coyle said.

One doctor said that patients committed there are often moved to the regular hospital within a year.

"We've seen people who've turned

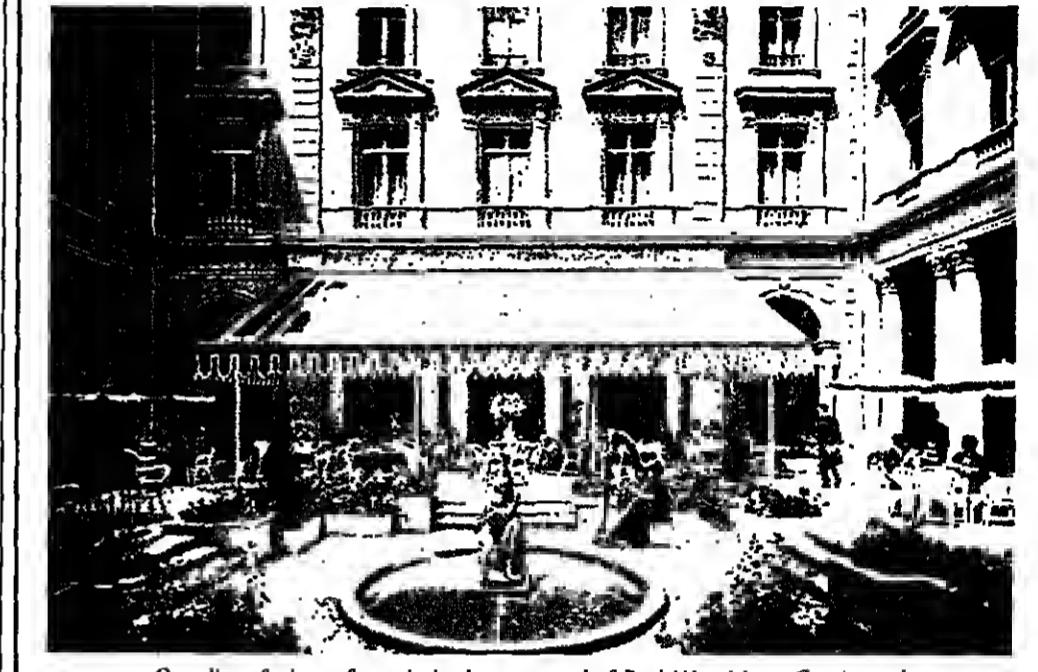
in March, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that procedures in the district for committing persons found not guilty by reason of insanity were unfair and unconstitutional because they imposed tougher requirements than apply in U.S. courts elsewhere in the nation.

That decision is now being reviewed by the full appeals court, which was advised by the Justice Department that its decision could affect the Hinckley case.

Washington is the only federal jurisdiction that requires mandatory, automatic commitment to a mental hospital of persons found not guilty of violent crimes by reason of insanity, and that places the burden on the defendant to prove he is no longer a threat to himself or others.

In all other U.S. courts, such persons would be subject to immediate release, although they might be committed subsequently under civil procedures.

## Paris' Elegant Terrasse Fleurie



One dines facing a fountain in the courtyard of Paris' Hotel Inter-Continental.

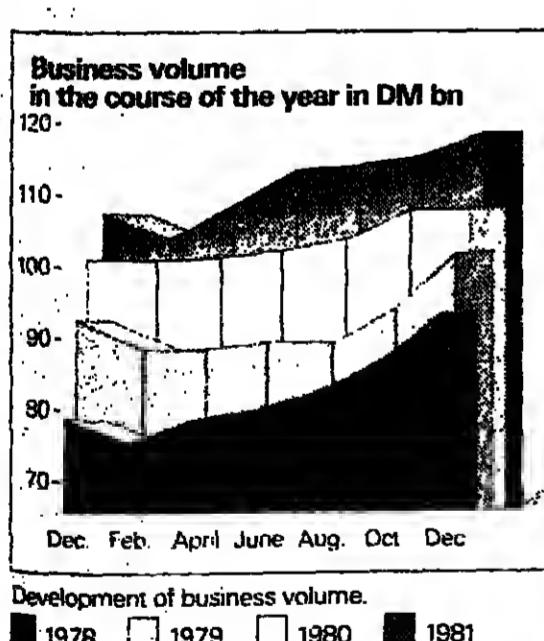
PETER GRAHAM said in a Herald Tribune article, "(The) celebrated, and often celebrity-packed, Terrasse Fleurie is an Italian-style patio with marvelously gentle lighting... The interesting 165-franc set menu, which includes service but not wine (from the hotel's very well-stocked cellar),

**HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL PARIS**

3, rue de Castiglione, Paris 1.



## 1981. A Year's Work.



Cautious business expansion and further earnings increase.

The bank's earnings-oriented business policy also proved reliable in 1981. The operating result again increased substantially. But in view of the difficult situation of a growing number of companies, sectors and debtor countries we again considered it advisable to make greater allowance for risks through adjustments and provisions.

The capital increase in April 1981, which strengthened the bank's capital and reserves to DM 4.87 bn., provided new scope for growth, only part of which was, however, used to expand the volume of credit extended.

In 1981 the business volume of Deutsche Bank grew by 10% to DM 118.2 bn. In the Group business volume reached DM 196.4 bn., which was DM 18.3 bn. higher than one year before.

### Brisk foreign trade business.

Deutsche Bank strengthened its market share in foreign commercial business. Above-average growth was achieved, especially in the settlement of export business.

Our foreign branches have widened and intensified their business links with local corporate customers. Following the liberalization of Eurobusiness in New York, our New York Branch set up an international banking facility; it is therefore eligible for the advantages resolved by the Federal Reserve Board for international transactions.

In 1981 we again exercised deliberate restraint in syndicated Eurobusiness. We participated only in a number of selected large credits, mainly in the U.S.A., Canada and Mexico.

### Expansion of foreign network.

In May 1981, we opened a branch in Barcelona. In September we opened a representative office in Peking. On October 1, Deutsche Bank (Canada) commenced operations in Toronto. It engages mainly in corporate customer business.

as well as in money and foreign exchange dealing, and takes part in project financing.

At the end of 1981, Deutsche Bank operated 13 foreign branches and 7 wholly-owned subsidiaries abroad. Taking our affiliates and representative offices into account as well, we are represented in 53 countries by 90 bases.

### Successful foreign subsidiaries.

Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg expanded its credit volume by DM 4.1 bn. (converted) to DM 17.1 bn. The operating result increased markedly and permitted comprehensive provision to be made for the risks in international lending business. The reported profit of DM 42.3 m. (converted) was — as in the past — allocated to the free reserve to strengthen equity capital.

Our subsidiary in South East Asia, Deutsche Bank (Asia Credit) Ltd., Singapore, was able to consolidate its position further. At year's end the balance sheet total came to DM 2.1 bn. (converted — previous year: DM 1.7 bn.).

Atlantic Capital Corporation (ACC), our

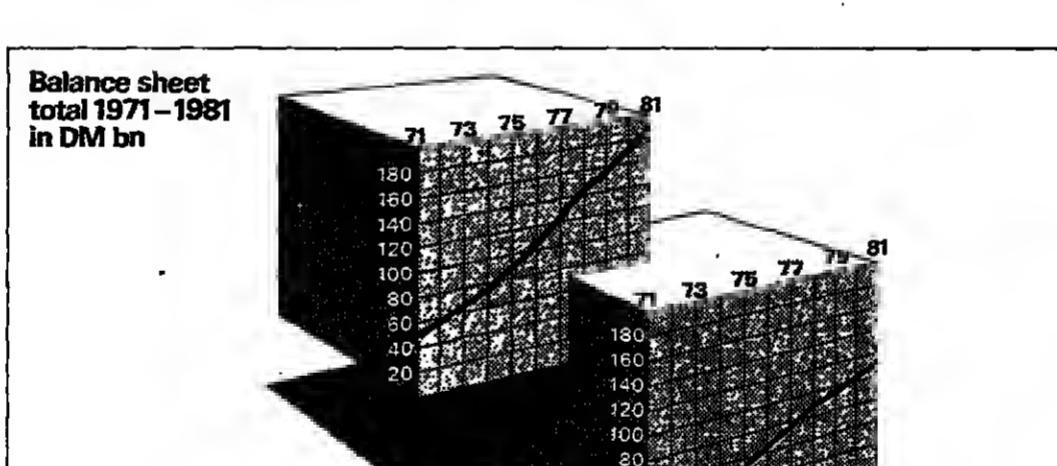
investment banking subsidiary in New York, continued to expand its national and international activities.

A large increase was recorded in business with private and institutional investors and in own-account trading. ACC took part in arranging over 300 issues of new shares and bonds. Over and above that, it again participated in the financing of European companies' investment projects in the U.S.A. (bond financings, leasing transactions, acquisitions etc.).

Deutsche Bank (Suisse) S.A., which devotes its attention primarily to portfolio investment business with our international private customers commenced operations in Geneva and Zürich in June 1981.

### Growth in Euro-issuing business.

In international issuing business the emphasis in our activities shifted to the Eurodollar sector. Altogether we acted as lead manager, manager or co-manager for 139 Eurobond issues (previous year: 128). The largest individual transaction under our lead management was a US\$ 500 m. bond issue for the World Bank.



## Cambodians Sign Anti-Hanoi Pact; Sihanouk Seeks China, U.S. Help

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The leaders of three Cambodian factions united only in their opposition to Vietnamese occupation of their country signed a long-awaited agreement to form an exile government Tuesday.

The coalition joins the forces for the first time of the centralist group headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, another faction led by his former premier and now an anti-Communist leader, Son Sann, and the forces of Khiem Samphan, leader of the Communist Khmer Rouge, which is still recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's government.

Reflecting on the seeming un-easiness of their alliance at a press conference where all three leaders were present, Prince Sihanouk said his followers had to choose between the Vietnamese colonizing Cambodia as a Soviet satellite on one hand and a former enemy, the Khmer Rouge, on the other.

New Peking Aid

"It is crude but patriotic," he summed up.

The 60-year-old former Cambodian leader, who said earlier he has been promised more military aid

by Peking now that the coalition had been formed, also called for military help from other friendly countries.

Mr. Khiem Samphan, whose forces number about 30,000, said his Peking-backed faction is committed to making the agreement work. He said free elections will be held once the Vietnamese are driven out.

The accord ends almost two years of negotiations that ebbed and flowed with the ideological differences and mutual suspicions of the parties.

No Military Aid

In Hanoi, Vietnam expressed regret at the involvement of the non-Communist Association of South East Asian Nations in what it described as "a monster created by Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism."

The ASEAN alliance and several Western countries welcomed the coalition, but said they would continue to support political and humanitarian backing, not any military aid.

Supporters of the coalition believe it will reinforce the exile government's credentials at the United Nations, where Cambodia is

still represented by the Khmer Rouge, although it was internationally condemned for repression and relocation policies during three years of rule.

The agreement retains the separate identities of the three groups and their forces, but Prince Sihanouk told a news conference that guerrilla resistance will be coordinated. He has no forces under his command but becomes president of the exile government established under the agreement.

He said he hopes to visit the United States soon in a bid for assistance, and U.S. officials have said they will consider two-million-dollar aid to the anti-Communist elements of the coalition.

40,000 Guerrillas

The new president-in-exile conceded that with only an estimated 40,000 guerrillas operating along the Thai border, the coalition has little chance of ejecting the occupying Vietnamese in battle. The guerrillas, however, can make the occupation costly. Mr. Son Sann, 71, heads about 9,000 guerrillas.

Vietnam drove out the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge government after invading on Dec. 25, 1978, and



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

with Soviet backing installed a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh.

Support for the Cambodian resistance movement against the Vietnamese and their puppet government has been reserved because of the brutal record of the Khmer Rouge government under Pol Pot.

The three leaders are expected to return soon to guerrilla enclaves in western Cambodia. It would be Prince Sihanouk's first return since he fled from Phnom Penh, where the Khmer Rouge had him under house arrest, just ahead of the advancing Vietnamese.

believed it had with Peking on this and perhaps other issues.

The continued stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea and Washington's support for the regime of President Chun Doo Hwan has placed "serious obstacles to North-South dialogue and reunification of the country," Mr. Geng told a weekend rally in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

"This has revealed more clearly the hegemonic features of the United States, which unscrupulously violates other countries' sovereignty and interferes in their internal affairs," he said.

Mr. Geng called in this and other speeches for the pullout of U.S. forces in South Korea. The official North Korean news agency quoted him as demanding the "immediate withdrawal" of U.S. forces, though the official Chinese news agency did not.

Mr. Geng described the continued presence of U.S. forces as part of an American "plot to create two Korea."

This was clearly intended to echo Peking's charges that continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are part of a "two Chinas" policy of the Reagan administration and that the arms sales constitute a gross interference in China's internal affairs.

Mr. Geng several times linked Taiwan's reunification with the Chinese mainland to the reunification

of the divided Korean peninsula. At the same time, he strongly reaffirmed the alliance between Peking and Pyongyang.

Two years ago, Mr. Geng was in Washington promoting U.S.-Chinese strategic cooperation. His denunciations in North Korea followed the declaration by Premier Zhao Ziyang during another Pyongyang visit six months ago that U.S. troops in South Korea were the principal cause for tension in the region.

"The continued existence of this abnormal situation is the result of the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea and the wanton intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of Korea," Mr. Geng asserted. "This is a major factor in the instability of our East Asia."

Mr. Geng's statement startled Western diplomats here for it broke the pattern of the last three or four years of endorsing North Korean calls for a U.S. withdrawal but going no further.

If you take Zhao's statement, then Geng's and add all the other signs of greater support for North Korea, you have to see a significant shift in the Chinese position," a senior Asian diplomat said. "This in turn means that whatever understanding Washington thought it had over Korea has been greatly eroded."

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Expand  
in Space

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1982

## N.Y. Confronts 'Goose Menace'

### Excess Birds Being Caught and Shipped to Other States

By William E. Grist  
*New York Times Service*

MORRIS TOWNSHIP, N.J. — A combined force of federal, state, and local agents swooped down on Loantaka Pond, starting early-morning joggers and dog walkers and scaring the honk and quack out of the geese and ducks.

The raid Monday netted 135 Canada geese in the first of many such operations to be conducted this week in New York City's suburbs, plagued by what one official called a "goose menace."

Officials here said large numbers of geese had taken over parks, beaches and golf courses, intruding on picnickers, sunbathers and putters and creating slippery messes in some areas.

"They're aggressive," said Jon Rosenberg of the Morris County Park Commission. "They move in and take over. We find them over their heads, but they don't even move anymore for that."

Federal Aid Sought

Throughout the suburban areas of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, park districts, municipalities, corporate office complexes and golf courses have called for federal help.

The problem, officials said, stems from the fact that tens of thousands of Canada geese are no longer migrating from Hudson Bay and other areas of Canada to Florida, the Caribbean and Central America, choosing instead to make the New York area their year-round home.

Al Godin, who is coordinating this week's collection of more than 1,000 geese in New Jersey and on Long Island for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, cited several reasons for the birds no longer making the long migration.

First, the geese, equipped for winter with a 100-

percent natural down coat, do not need to go south.

"And people feed the geese here all year," Mr. Godin said. "The birds have good grazing and water on the golf courses, usually a reservoir or two somewhere that doesn't freeze over, and they seem to know that there are laws against hunting them in the metropolitan area. They are very, very smart."

John Frampton, an agent for the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department who is here with two trucks to transport about 600 of the geese back to his state, agreed. "They seem to know where they are safe," Mr. Frampton said.

600 for Georgia

Agents from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources are also here to take back about 600 geese.

Some geese have been wintering here for generations, and many thousands just do not migrate at all. These geese are ideal for creating new colonies elsewhere. Mr. Frampton said that of the 533 geese relocated to South Carolina last year, about 85 percent have stayed where agents put them.

Using trucks, a boat and agents on foot, the collection party at Loantaka Pond herded the birds into a pen. Feathers flew as the geese were lifted by their wings into the truck. (Geese can be collected at this time of year because their primary feathers are molting and most cannot fly.)

Many of the geese will be relocated to areas where hunting is permitted, and some are wanted specifically for hunting.

By the time the truck left Loantaka Pond, the mallards were swimming around the pond that they now had all to themselves.

## Pentagon, Lockheed Join Forces To Lobby Congress for C-5 Plane

By Morton Mintz  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Lockheed Corp. and the Department of Defense are engaged in a joint lobbying effort to convince the House of Representatives to buy 50 more C-5 transports, according to a detailed computer printout obtained from Lockheed.

The printout shows that Lockheed and the Pentagon mapped out an elaborate plan to try to enlist at least 40 of Lockheed's subcontractors as well as various government officials, from high-ranking military officers to the president, to contact more than 260 members they hope will support the controversial \$3.35-billion purchase.

The Pentagon said Monday that Maj. Gen. Guy L. Hecker, Air Force director of legislative liaison, is in charge of the joint effort.

Air Force Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, who is responsible for the proposed C-5 program, said Monday: "You're just wrong if you think this is a highly unusual happening. Anytime you get competing views, it's customary for government to work with those contractors whose views are congruent with the president's..."

"I do not want to sound platitudinous, but all you're seeing is democracy in action. This is the way the system is supposed to work."

Some congressmen said Monday they have been contacted by either Lockheed or by a high-ranking military leader. Notes in the Lockheed printouts indicated that many proposed contacts have been made, but just how many is uncertain.

For example, the printouts suggested that Pentagon and Air Force officials ask President Reagan to call House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois. An aide to Rep. Michel said Monday that that no such call was received from the White House.

By contrast, on June 2, the printout shows that the Air Force was assigned to "Get Altus AFB Cmdr. to call [Rep. Dave] McCurdy," a

freshman Democrat whose Oklahoma district includes the Altus Air Force Base, where C-5 pilots train. Later, the printout noted that a phone call was made to the base commander, but that Gen. J.R. Allen, chief of the Military Airlift Command, "will talk to McCurdy."

Rep. McCurdy said Monday that Gen. Allen visited him and explained the Air Force position on the C-5. He said that a statement in the printout that he is "not committed" is correct.

According to the printouts, the plan proposed that Lockheed ask various legislators to "work" different groups in the House, such as liberals, freshmen and moderates.

## Visit by Executives

Rep. Thomas B. Evans Jr., a Republican from Delaware, whom Lockheed wanted to line up as a moderate, was visited June 3 by two Lockheed executives, an Evans aide said. Emphasizing that Rep. Evans believes the C-5 purchase to be in the national interest, the aide said the congressman

agreed to serve in a core group of 20 to 25 members who would help "in getting Lockheed's story across."

Earlier this year, the Senate barred funding for the 50 Lockheed C-5s, which Lockheed would build in Georgia, and instead voted to fund the purchase of wide-bodied aircraft. The measure was a defeat for Lockheed, but a victory for its rival, the Boeing Co. of Seattle, which wants to build new military 747s or modify surplus 747 commercial airliners. The House is expected to take up the legislation after the July 4 recess.

The printouts covered a 19-day period ending June 14 and were released by the Military Procurement Project, a nonprofit Pentagon watchdog group. They were authenticated by Lockheed.

Lockheed said the printouts were "apparently obtained by opponents of the C-5 in the hope that publication might undermine efforts to secure congressional passage of the Defense Department's airlift enhancement proposals."

## Gen. Bohumir Lomsky, 68, Is Dead; Opponent of '68 Invasion of Prague

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Retired Army Gen. Bohumir Lomsky, 68, an important figure in the 1968 political upheaval that eventually led to a Warsaw Pact invasion, has died after a long illness, official news reports reported Tuesday.

The reports said Gen. Lomsky died in Prague. Neither the day of death nor the cause was given.

Although Gen. Lomsky's resignation as defense minister in March 1968, was seen as a victory for progressive Communist Party forces, he spoke out against the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Prague in August that was aimed at crushing the reform movement. His position was highly praised by the reformers' clandestine radio.

Gen. Lomsky became defense minister in 1956. He resigned the post in March 1968, as progressive Communists Party forces led by Alexander Dubcek were wresting political power from the hard-line regime of Antonin Novotny. When Gen. Lomsky resigned from the party's Central Committee on June 1, 1968, the resignation was seen as another victory for the progressives.

## Thomas Stanback

SALISBURY, N.C. (AP) — Thomas Stanback, 97, whose homemade headache powder grew to national success with the advertising slogan, "Stop Back With Stanback," died Monday. He said his creation differed little from other aspirin products on the market.

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## On Dealing With Begin

A truly difficult question has vexed Washington since Israel invaded Lebanon a fortnight ago. Should America be guided first by its shock at the expanding purposes and the terrible, excessive human costs of the Israeli operation — which still goes on? Or should it accept and try to exploit the political and perhaps also strategic openings created by that operation?

To put it another way, can the United States reasonably expect to criticize Israel on one front and yet gain its cooperation on another? Or must it choose?

Secretary of Defense Weinberger went public on Sunday with his view that the United States should in the first instance come down hard on Israel in order to show Arab friends that it does not condone Israel's "unilateral resort to military force." Secretary of State Haig, on the other hand, has tended to soft-pedal such criticism of Israeli policy, the better to be able to work with Israel to take advantage of Syria's and the PLO's disarray in order to rebuild a central government in Lebanon. President Reagan, receiving Prime Minister Begin on Monday, went with Secretary Haig.

Whether he was right to do so will depend on how his decision is put into effect over time. It would have been uncharacteristic of Mr. Reagan, and cruel to Israel, not to support the originally stated Israeli purpose of combating border terror. It would have been equally uncharacteristic of Mr. Reagan, and cruel to Lebanon, not to support the lately revealed Israeli purpose of reconstituting "Lebanon for the Lebanese."

An important reason the other Arabs reacted so mildly to the Israeli attack, after all, is that they knew there was no defense of Syria's and the PLO's earlier depredations.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## New Magic for Britain

"The possibility of perfection," we said just a year ago, "is, in the end, what a royal wedding is all about. It is inconceivable that the diamonds will be fake, the trumpets out of tune, or the horses spavined nags."

The possibility of perfection is, in a way, what a royal birth is all about, too.

It is inconceivable that Baby Boy Windsor won't be dripping in lace at his christening. Won't ride in a well-sprung pram pushed by a well-trained nanny. Won't own a silver spoon, not to mention a silver knife, fork, pusher and cereal bowl. Will ever be dragged

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Editorial Opinion

## Thuggery Fails on Both Sides

Since the Israelis are the most powerful state in the region, it is to Israel first that the pressure for a cessation of the spiraling violence must be applied. Doubtless Mr. Reagan attempted a gentle remonstrance with Mr. Begin, but he will certainly have met his match. The polite language of the aide-memoire and the up-to-a-point curved eyebrow are lost on a man with the title of a statesman and the instincts of a street fighter.

It means that F-15s will have to be canceled and the money supply turned off until such time as the dissenting Israelis, of whom there are many, carry their point at home that thuggery having failed on both sides it is

time for one side — the one with the initiative — to try a totally different method.

— From *The Guardian* (London).

## Great People, Miserable Leaders'

General Galtieri defended a senseless position in the war with Britain. The only thing that mattered to him was keeping his post and lying further to the Argentine people. He got the bill for his Falklands adventure, and the price is the failure of a dictatorship.

At this moment of defeat and bitter humiliation for Argentina, it is necessary that everyone, but particularly the Argentines themselves, differentiate clearly between the great Argentine people and their miserable leaders.

— From *Jornal do Brasil* (Rio de Janeiro).

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The 1948 Truce

In the early 1950s at the United Nations, Ralph Bunche said to me that he regretted having arranged the cease-fire between the Arabs and the Israelis so early in 1948. He felt that if they had been allowed to batter each other for a few more weeks they would have been ready to settle for a formal peace rather than the evanescent truce that he finally negotiated.

HERBERT MAZA,  
Aix-en-Provence, France.

## Lebanon in 1982

On the front page of your June 18 issue is a photograph of an Israeli soldier getting "reacquainted with his girlfriend in Tel Aviv after 10 days in Lebanon." At a time when Lebanon was bleeding so many lives, could you not have paid more respect to the victims?

NABIL SAAB,  
San Jose, Costa Rica.

Norman Podhoretz ("The U.S. Should Applaud Israel," *IHT*, June 18) unfortunately omits to mention that many Palestinians lost their homes in the territory they have been shelling. How would Mr. Podhoretz feel in such circumstances?

If Israel's moral strength is capable of matching its military might, it should now do everything in its power to stop the

bloodshed and initiate a settlement for the Palestinian people in a territory where they can live in peace and manage their affairs.

## HARRY SPIRO.

When Britons and Americans fought in Angola they were called mercenaries. What should Nepalese fighting for the British in the Falklands be called?

Why should Nepalese Gurkha soldiers help Britain to plant the Union Jack in the South Atlantic? Don't they have a flag to fly in their own zone of peace?

## R.K. SINGH.

St. Gallen, Switzerland.

In response to several letters, it should be observed that Argentina's boast that it occupied the Falklands without shedding the inhabitants' blood means nothing in law. Armed robbery is no less armed robbery for the avoidance of bloodshed.

And we are warned that Argentina, in its resentment, will extract a heavy price in its future relations with the United States. But the United States is used to Argentina's irresponsibility.

The only time since its independence that Argentina moved onto the center stage of world his-

H.S. STROUTH.

Malaga, Spain.

## June 23: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

## 1907: Narbonne Is Dazed, Angry

NARBONNE, France — Narbonne seems dazed by the recent tragic events following on the revolt of the winegrowers, and is living in a state of suspended animation. Small groups of townspeople stroll listlessly around little cairns surmounted by bunches of faded flowers, sinister mementos of the unfortunate shot down in the collision between the troops and populace, which already is spoken of as the "Massacre de Narbonne." Some 30,000 troops are concentrated in and around Narbonne, and a strong sentinel of hostility toward them rankles in the hearts of the population. Anyone whose face strikes the inhabitants as of foreign origin is stopped and ordered to prove his identity.

## 1932: Hoover Urges Disarmament

WASHINGTON — A proposal to reduce the world's armaments by one-third has been made by President Hoover. "The time has come," he said, "when we should adopt some broad and definite method of reducing the burden of armament that now lies upon the toilers of the world. This would be the most important world step that could be taken to expedite economic recovery." The proposal was approved by the majority of the delegations at Geneva, but objections were raised by the French and Japanese. The French objected that the Hoover proposals made no account of security. French newspapers emphasized that they represented a move with a view to the coming U.S. presidential elections.

## A Presidency Hard Beset

## President-Bashing Can Be Dangerous

By Henry F. Graff

NEW YORK — So, President Reagan is already being shown the door. The sharp decline in his popularity that we see in the public opinion polls suggests that the people are ready to wash their hands of him in the usual length of time they give a president to satisfy them these days.

Ronald Reagan, the media report, is out of touch with details, mindlessly zealous in defending a failed economic strategy, embarrassingly willing to retreat from his foreign policy, a rich man deaf to the anguish of his fellow citizens. Whoever follows the news can choose among epithets: Reagan is naive, or simple, or foolish, or lazy, or smile — or some combination of these labels. At the very least, the story that emerges is of a president caught between his ideology and his lack of competence.

America is on the verge of seeing a fresh failure in the White House — the fifth in a row. Where as the presidency was once considered an eight-year term, it has now been made into a political office that its holder can barely last out the first time. Impatience and enmity, more and more uninhibited each year, control the public and turn the national mind to constantly seeking the next savior, and the next. We are only a year and a half into this administration and already the "presidentables" for 1984 are being anointed.

How prodigal the people are with their supply of chiefs. But in discarding them like "squeezed-out oranges" — as Theodore Roosevelt put it — what are the "facts" that the electorate relies on?

The attacks on Reagan are

latest in a denigration of the presidency that has gone on steadily for two decades. They are not only directed against presidential policies but also against the president's power to exercise his mandate. The question is still moot — of whether Reagan deserves another term must be embraced in the larger question of whether any president is permitted to appear deserving of popular re-endorsement.

If Reagan goes, the world will see that America is again shacking and paralyzing its highest leader, and will say that faith in leadership itself, which is traditionally shown by re-election, no longer flourishes. It will say that the battle for power is what the people enjoy about democratic government, that the actual exercise of power only irritates and unsettles them. They want miracles but tie hands that might perform some good works.

Many Americans have never

witnessed such upsets. Bob Greene, a young columnist for the Chicago Tribune, put it this way in a column on the Braniff bankruptcy: "The business community seems to be entering a time of greater disparity than anything younger Americans can remember ... It is occurring to many people that we are all in this together."

Unemployment, once the worry of a small minority, is reaching into all classes. There is fear that things that were expensive before — such as a college education or a single-family home — may be unattainable now; and a sense that life involves more uncertainty and struggle than before.

Ultimate security may always

have been an illusion, but it was an illusion toward which America groped for three decades: Beginning with the 1946 Employment Act, government increasingly sought to moderate the business cycles and minimize joblessness. The "war on poverty" and greater spending for education, health and housing were collective efforts to deny unfettered markets the final say over people's lives.

Private enterprise also embraced collectivism. Many large companies (notably IBM) refrained from laying off workers in slack periods. Auto and steel unions negotiated supplementary unemployment benefit programs. Private pensions gave added protection.

Social Security for retirement is

in a sense the last barricade against the forces that threaten this vision. Most other social programs have been cut in the past two years, but so far Social Security has withstood all assaults. Its survival is in some ways remarkable because, in an economy where many other groups are hurting, it is difficult to demonstrate that the

restraint may not be altogether bad. Things that were once taken for granted (like having a job or owning a home) may no longer be, and there may be a restoration of value, perspective and individual responsibility. But along with these come possibilities of more social conflict. Old assurances pass and new uncertainties accumulate.

National Journal.

## Trust in Security Fades

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Since World War II, Americans have believed economic insecurity could be eradicated with the proper medicines. People could be shielded from the arbitrary whims of the market. Social Security embodied the curative ideal.

Recession is crushing that ideal. Unemployment is close to 10 percent. Big firms have gone bankrupt. Companies that have rarely laid off workers (such as Texas Instruments) have done so.

The evidence is, of course, that everyone cannot achieve permanent security. Oil price increases and growing dependence on foreign markets have limited America's control of its economy. More important, the quest for security destroys itself by fostering inflation. When expansionary policies always promise low unemployment, the fear of joblessness erodes, and so does wage restraint.

So today's new insecurities exist along with a gut appreciation that the urge for security may be futile and even responsible for some of the present predicament. The attempt to satisfy everyone's desire for job security and rising living standards led to inflationary policies and then money growth. The recession ensued when the Federal Reserve stopped the game by slowing down money growth.

All this marks a continuing escape of Depression-era psychology and politics. The reaction against the mass sufferings of those years moved people to build fortifications against any recurrence. Few ideas have animated so much subsequent history as the quest for security. It conceived Big Government and tamed the worst aspects of unrestrained capitalism.

But what is now evaporating is the belief that ultimate security is possible. The remarkable thing about the current recession is the mild political and public reaction.

Neither the Republican White House nor the Democratic Congress has rushed forward with ambitious anti-recession programs.

The skepticism implicit in this restraint may not be altogether bad. Things that were once taken for granted (like having a job or owning a home) may no longer be, and there may be a restoration of value, perspective and individual responsibility.

It is difficult to demonstrate that the

## Tests for a Secretary-General

By Jonathan Power

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations is down but not out. Undoubtedly it has just taken two mighty blows to its self-esteem — the refusal of Britain and Argentina to settle their dispute through the good offices of the new secretary-general, then Israel's lunging northward through and around the UN force in Lebanon.

Yet, as Javier Pérez de Cuellar reminds a visitor, much of the criticism is based on false notions of what the United Nations can do. He didn't fail to find a Falklands solution "because we weren't up to it," he said, "but because we could not find the necessary political agreement from the two sides. The secretary-general cannot present a formula and say, 'You have to accept it.'"

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was speaking before a planned lunch with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher this Wednesday. "I am sure," he said, "that at some stage the Falklands will come back to the United Nations."

It is easy to forget, now that the Falklands battle is over, how close together he got, the British and the Argentines in the mid-May negotiations. A widely held view is that at one point in the talks the Argentines should have realized they were being given almost everything they wanted

— withdrawal of the British forces and an open check on sovereignty. But they couldn't bring themselves to make a deal.

"People have a tendency," the secretary-general said, "to confuse what the UN did in Korea in 1950 and its role today as a peacekeeping operation. In 1950 it was a United Nations fighting force. The UN troops were from the United States, France, Turkey, Colombia and Australia. They were there to fight the North Koreans, to fight and die for the UN cause."

But in Lebanon, UN troops

have not been sent to be killed.

They can use their arms only in

self-defense. They cannot shoot the Israelis if they are not attacked by the Israelis. And the Israelis have not attacked directly. They bypassed our forces."

It did it in the case of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, when acting Secretary-General U Thant appealed to the Soviet Union to turn back its ships, and the United States to end the UN force in Lebanon.

No one at the United Nations

can see clearly what is going to happen in the Middle East. Yet the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, after a few days of being totally out of the picture, is again being clutched at. The United States is unhappy with the Israeli desire for American troops to police Lebanon. The Soviets would prefer Unifil to the Americans or troops from other NATO countries.

"Everybody's begging me to maintain Unifil," Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said. "Even the Israelis have cooled down. They don't like the UN at all, but even the Israelis want Unifil to stay. It's a stabilizing element."

It is exceedingly doubtful that after the Korean experience the Soviets will ever again allow the United Nations to have its own fully fledged fighting force. But there are people here who don't dismiss the possibility that if the superpowers consider that the Middle East is to allow Unifil to move to some point midway between "self-defense" and a "fighting force," they might decide it would be worth paying.

This last month has rocked the United Nations. Yet on one point there seems to be something of a consensus: The stature of the new secretary-general has been increased. Still uncertain is whether he can translate this into the one thing that matters — a less divided and violent world. A delegate wonders,

"Does he have sufficient energy to grab or exploit the opportunities at hand?"

International Herald Tribune.

## No Foreign Policy?

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Over and over again in his campaign for election, Ronald Reagan promised to rebuild America's global leadership. But the crises of recent weeks suggest that his administration has become almost irrelevant in international affairs.

Much of this is not Reagan's fault. The world is going through a vast transformation that is making it impossible for the United States to exercise the predominant influence it wielded a generation ago.

It will be in the interest of America to continue united with Great Britain. The two countries [can] contribute to each other's prosperity, and if anything is likely to prolong, or goes too remote for probable conjecture, the freedom and prosperity of this Kingdom, I conceive it would be the connection which may be signed with America."

Reagan continues to behave as if the sheer weight of his office were sufficient to control events. And often appears to be doing — except when he has to deliver a speech before television cameras, and then he projects the impression of having been programmed.

Reagan and his aides seem to race to catch up with events. They seem to have no overall concept that fits international realities.

Reagan went to the economic summit at Versailles earlier this month proclaiming that the meeting would have "historic" consequences. Yet Versailles revealed deep differences that divide the United States and its allies on trade and monetary strategy.

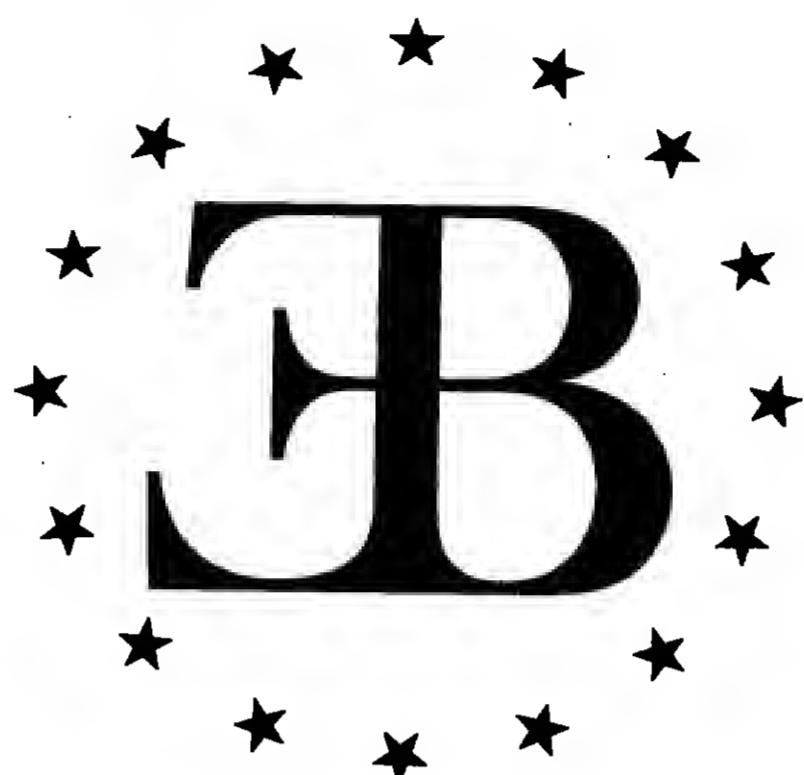
The presidential trip to Europe was eclipsed by the explosion in the Middle East — another example of a devastating upheaval that might have been averted had the administration been strong and

intelligent.

Having demonstrated its lack of realism, Washington will be less and less able to exert leverage in the Middle East. Similarly, the administration missed an opportunity to intervene diplomatically to prevent the Falklands conflict.

The sad irony is that Reagan, with his conservative credentials, could have promoted a vigorous and flexible foreign policy without fear of a right-wing backlash — as Richard Nixon did. But then, it may be too much to expect Hollywood to produce a statesman.

JUNE 1982



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Dow Jones Bond Transportation Average

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## Market Summary, June 21

## Market Diaries

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Nasdaq

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## BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1982

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Pemex to Sign \$400 Million Credit

LONDON — The Mexican state oil company Pemex is scheduled to sign a \$400 million one-year Eurocredit next week, lead manager International Mexican Bank said Tuesday.

The loan, raised to finance oil exports to Spain, will carry a margin over London interbank offered rates of 1/2 point, it said. A clutch of about 10 banks provided the money, it noted, with banks taking \$50 million receiving a 1/4 percent fee, and those providing \$25 million getting 1/4 percent.

## AEG to Seek Federal Shareholding

BERLIN — The supervisory board of electrical company AEG-Telefunken has agreed to make a fresh approach to the federal government to persuade the authorities to take a shareholding in AEG, works' council chairman Hans Rubke said Tuesday.

Mr. Rubke, who is also deputy chairman of the supervisory board, said the board, at a meeting Monday, postponed a decision on the management board's plans to divide the company into two main subsidiaries and then seek new partners to take shares in the capital and consumer goods sectors. A previous request to Bonn received a cool response.

Meanwhile, management board chairman Heinz Doerr told the general meeting Tuesday that AEG-Telefunken is likely to have group operating losses this year of about 350 million marks. In 1981 AEG had a group operating loss of more than 600 million marks.

## Xerox Offers New Personal Computer

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Xerox introduced Tuesday the 820-II personal computer, which it said is designed for use by business professionals as a personal computer on an office communications network. Basic system price is \$3,295.

## Turkey Seizes Leading Bank's Assets

ANKARA — The Turkish government seized all assets of the country's main independent banking organization, Kastelli, on Tuesday and closed all its branches, officials said.

They said two other financing organizations, Mentes and Bimtas, had also been taken under state control. Tanks surrounded the offices as angry shareholders gathered in the streets.

The government said the finance companies could not pay their debts and they had been taken over to protect "the people's interest." Kastelli had assets estimated at \$300 million and millions of dollars' worth of shares. A government broadcast said all shareholders would be paid back, and the government has reportedly ordered eight chairmen of leading Turkish banks to attend a meeting to discuss Kastelli's assets. The central bank was also meeting.

## Acceptances High for SHKS Shares

HONG KONG — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and Merrill Lynch have received acceptances for its limited tender offer for 10 percent of Sun Hung Kai Securities shares totaling \$8.06 million shares, or the equivalent of 30.4 percent of Sun Hung Kai share capital, SHKS said.

The two firms had made an offer for the 10 percent or 24.35 million shares at 5.15 Hong Kong dollars each. Current trading price is 3.8 Hong Kong dollars. SHKS said shares will be taken up in the ratio of 600 out of every 2,000 tendered.

The offer was part of the deal announced in May under which Merrill Lynch was to purchase a 25 percent stake in SHKS and a 15 percent stake in Sun Hung Kai Bank. Paribas would increase its stake in SHKS to 10 percent from 5 percent and cut its stake in SHKB to 25 percent from 30 percent.

## Malaysian to Sell Sime Darby Share

SINGAPORE — Malaysian Mining said Tuesday it will dispose of its 19.7-percent holding in Sime Darby to ensure adequate resources to finance its mining exploration and development programs.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Dollar Eases Amid Rumor Volcker Quit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — The dollar fell on profit-taking Tuesday and gold attempted a rally as markets were jolted by a report that U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker had resigned. The Fed quickly denied that Mr. Volcker had quit.

Gold, struggling to recover from Monday's 2/4-year low, traded as high as \$309 an ounce before falling to \$301 in New York. Dealers noted the rise a "rally in a bear market."

In London, gold closed at \$306.25, up from \$296.75. Despite the rise, Swiss gold dealers said they expected the downward trend to continue. "High Eurodollar interest rates and the expectation of a rise in U.S. interest rates have combined to push up the price of the dollar," one Swiss gold dealer said.

"This trend is expected to continue as investors desert gold for the dollar," he said.

On foreign exchange markets, the dollar was slightly lower, but dealers said the profit-taking "was long overdue." One dealer said he expects the dollar to remain strong. "Even if U.S. interest rates do not go higher, they still represent a good return in a safe currency," he said.

In New York, the dollar slipped to 2,4540 Deutsche marks, marks which dealers attributed partly to the talk about Mr. Volcker from Monday's close of 2,4660 DM.

Federal Reserve Board spokesman Frank O'Brien said the rumors that Mr. Volcker had resigned "were absolutely untrue."

He said, "I do not know what is going on [with the markets], but Mr. Volcker has not resigned."

The dollar fell to 2,4475 DM in London before closing at 2,4545.

The British pound closed at \$1.7365, after a Monday close of \$1.7222.

The dollar was fixed at 6.8350 French francs in Paris, down from its record high of 6.8360 francs at Monday's fixing.

It was the first trading session since the revaluation of the French franc within the European Monetary System on June 12 that the dollar failed to establish a new historic high against the French currency.

Dealers attributed the dollar's softening to a slight downturn in Eurodollar interest rates and some profit-taking.

The franc, meanwhile, remained steady against other EMS currencies. The Deutsche mark was quoted at 2,7750 francs at the fixing, little changed from Monday's fixing at 2,7740 francs.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 256.70 yen, down from Monday's closing 257.35 and it was rated at 255.30 in New York.

## Regan Says Fed Changes Unlikely But Again Criticizes Performance

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, while continuing to criticize the Federal Reserve Board's handling of the nation's money supply, has said he sees little need now to bring the Fed under more direct control of the administration.

In a speech and in comments later, he acknowledged Monday that the Treasury is studying options for limiting the independence of the Fed, including bringing the Fed within the Treasury or putting the Treasury Secretary on the Federal Reserve Board.

But he immediately sought to soften the impact of his remarks.

"I'm studying these things," Mr. Regan said in a speech to the Na-

tional Association of Accountants. "I have no preconceived notions. I don't think there probably is much need for change in the Fed."

In a later news conference, he said, "At this point, I think the Fed's independence is a good thing."

Treasury officials said over the weekend that the secretary was seeking review of proposals to limit the independence of the Fed because of his continued annoyance with what he calls its "erratic" money policy.

Mr. Regan has contended that this erratic growth contributed to his high interest rates.

Mr. Regan's backtracking Monday is another example of a pattern within the Reagan administration of attacking the Fed one day,

only to retreat soon afterward. Officials at the Treasury suggested that the purpose is to pressure the Fed to work harder to smooth out the weekly and monthly fluctuations in the money supply.

At the same time Monday, Mr. Regan sought to play down the importance of his announcement that the administration is reviewing various economic policy options in case the hoped-for recovery does not get under way.

He said, "I've always felt that you should be ready for any contingency."

And in his speech, he said, "We are not advocating any new initiatives by virtue of undertaking this study." He added later, "You may find the best course is to do nothing."

David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, also sought to minimize the importance of any review.

He said, "No fundamental revision of policy is at all likely. Any basic revision is not in the cards at all."

But Mr. Regan continued to criticize the Fed. "We like the policies but not the way the policies have been carried out," he said.

"We believe that smoother growth of the money supply will lead to lower interest rates."

## American General Loses Bid To Halt NLT Share Purchase

The Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — NLT, an insurance holding company, purchased Tuesday just under 10 percent of American General Corp.'s stock for about \$102.5 million after rejection by a federal judge in Indianapolis of an injunction barring the sale, Walter M. Robinson Jr., NLT chairman, said.

Ruben Smith, NLT spokesman, said courts in California, Maryland and Washington, D.C., had earlier rejected American General's request for an injunction to stop NLT's acquiring 9.9 percent of American General stock. American General is headquartered in Houston.

NLT paid \$84.216,000, or \$55 per share, for 1,531,200 shares of common stock and \$18,320,000, or \$40 a share, for 458,000 shares of junior preferred stock.

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In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 256.70 yen, down from Monday's closing 257.35 and it was rated at 255.30 in New York.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 22, excluding bank service charges.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395</th



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## Growth Forces Changes at Data General

(Continued from Page 9)  
It did this by filling orders from computer systems houses or original equipment manufacturers, and avoiding a major effort to sell directly to the customers.

Original equipment manufacturers, often small, entrepreneurial concerns, act as middlemen in the computer market by designing computer software, acquiring physical equipment and selling complete systems to their customers.

### Data Slow to Change

But by 1980, a growing number of customers were looking for ways to bypass the original equipment manufacturers and thereby avoid a markup on their computer systems. And while Data General's principal competitor, Digital Equipment Corp., responded quickly with a large sales and service organization, Data General was slow in meeting the demands of the changing market.

Barry J. Fidelman, who left his job as Data General's vice president and general manager of information systems in December, said, "Ed de Castro would have liked to reorganize the company sooner, but this had become a big company and it was hard to get any consensus about what should be done."

Mr. de Castro did restructure the company last year but not without dissension in the ranks. Some senior executives left because they were unhappy with their new jobs.

Others, whose compensation was tied to stock options in the company, left when Data General shares began a downward spiral.

Mr. de Castro maintains that the recent management shake-up was inevitable.

He said, "This company was built by people who operate best in a small, entrepreneurial environment. And now that we've grown larger, it's not surprising that some would look elsewhere."

The restructuring has left Data General divided into three divisions to handle product development and marketing in information systems, small business systems and technical products.

More important, sales and service have been beefed up. Data General salesmen, who had traditionally ranged over a broad variety of customers, are now assigned to specific territories to cultivate sales.

### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

## Bundesbank Hopeful On Current Account

### AT A GLANCE

#### Data General

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data.

Three months ended	1982	1981
Revenues	\$181,590	\$162,101
Net Income	5,634	13,484
Earnings per share	.50	.28
Year-to-date		
Revenues	1961	1960
Net Income	\$736,642	\$853,887
Earnings per share	.50	.49
	\$4.78	\$3.20

#### Main Areas of Business

Contribution to fiscal 1981 revenues

United States	65%
Other foreign countries	23%
Yield	12%
Total assets, Sept. 26, 1981	\$711,997
Current liabilities	\$75,740
Stock price, June 18, 1982	158.281
N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	26%
Stock price, 52-week range	\$94-24%
Employees, Sept. 26, 1981	14,825
Headquarters	Westboro, Mass.

NYT

### IMF Says Backing Given to Romania

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund said Tuesday that it had approved an economic program for the second year of a three-year standby credit arrangement for Romania.

In a statement, the fund said that in June, 1981, it approved a \$1.5 billion standby credit. The program became inoperative when Romania could not meet the conditions of the loan.

The IMF made no mention of extending new funds to Romania, but monetary sources said late Monday that about \$500 million would be released.

### COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

#### United States

Florida Power and Light	
Year	1982
Revenue	3,110
Profits	245.54
Per Share	4.65
	3.58

Heinz (H.J.)	
4th Quar.	1982
Revenue	916.9
Profits	40.47
Per Share	1.03
	1.12

Year	
Revenue	1,982
Profits	41.0
Per Share	1.10
	1.48

1981 per share reflected a 2-for-1 split in September; other 1981 results restated for accounting purposes.

June 22

## Bundesbank Hopeful On Current Account

Reuters

FRANKFURT — West Germany's current account is approaching a balance because West German products have become more competitive on world markets, the Bundesbank said Tuesday in its monthly report.

The bank also said that while the West German economy has stagnated this year, underlying conditions have improved enough that an upturn is likely.

It said that the deficit on so-called invisibles, mostly services, in 1982 will probably be more than \$0 billion Deutsche marks (\$20.4 billion) but that a trade surplus of the same magnitude can be achieved.

A surplus of \$0 billion DM should not be seen as creating an imbalance in world trade, but rather as addressing the current account imbalance, it said.

In the first four months of the year, West Germany had a seasonally adjusted trade surplus of 14.2 billion DM, nearly as high as the 14.5 billion DM in the final four months of 1981, the Bundesbank said.

Although imports grew more strongly than exports on a volume basis, West Germany's terms of trade improved at the same time, and the average value of exports rose by a seasonally adjusted 2

The Bundesbank said that some progress may be achieved in cutting 1982's deficit to about 70 billion DM.

The bank said, however, that West German public authorities will not succeed in reducing their 1982 budget deficit as planned.

The authorities — federal, regional and local — had planned to cut their cumulative deficit to 60 billion DM from 1981's record 80 billion DM.

The Bundesbank said that some

## Indonesia Minister Denies Tin Group Will Act as Cartel

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia's mines and energy minister, Subroto, denied Tuesday that an association of tin producers formed by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand would operate as a cartel, and said it should not be compared to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The decision to form the association was taken in Kuala Lumpur over the weekend when the three countries also agreed to take part in the sixth International Tin Agreement, aimed at stabilizing prices and due to come into effect on July 1.

Talks on the agreement were due to resume in Geneva on Wednesday, and participation of the three leading producers is likely to bring the agreement into provisional force. Uncertainty over the future of the I.T.A. and reports that Malaysia would try to persuade Indonesia and Thailand to pull out, helped push the price of tin last week to its lowest level in five years on the London tin market.

Mr. Subroto said ministers of the three nations, which between them produced 55 percent of the world's tin last year, would meet in Bangkok on June 29 to complete the draft agreement of the new association. Other producer nations would be invited to join, he said.

## France Outlines Cuts on Spending, Controls on Company Dividends

Reuters

PARIS — The Socialist government Tuesday drew up plans for deep cuts in social security spending and unemployment benefits, and announced strict limits on company dividends.

Presidential spokesman Pierre Béregovoy said that the Cabinet had agreed on the cuts, but he said final details would be announced later after more talks with employers and trade unions.

France last week announced a four-month freeze on prices and incomes and severe budget restrictions as part of an austerity package to support the devaluation of the franc. But the government has met stiff opposition to its plans to reduce inflation.

Mr. Béregovoy said that at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting President François Mitterrand issued what he called a severe warning to the United States for its international economic policies.

To foot the bill, it now has to

plus a 20-billion-franc (\$2.9 bil-

lion) gap in its social security budget covering 1982 and 1983, according to French economists. The government was expected to delay some higher social benefits already announced and to slash spending on medicines, hospital fees and other benefits, they said.

### 37-Billion-Franc Deficit

Under the government, industry and union body that finances unemployment allowances, is facing a 37-billion-franc deficit by the end of next year.

Mr. Béregovoy said Tuesday the budget would be balanced this year through spending cuts, some extra charges for companies and new taxes to be paid by civil servants, whose jobs are guaranteed.

He said that increases in dividends paid by companies in France would be limited to an average 8 percent per year in 1982 and 1983.

**\$18,435,000**

## Overseas Private Equities N.V.

18,435 shares of the above Company, represented by 16,435 shares of Class A Capital Stock and 2,000 shares of Class C Capital Stock, of U.S. \$1,000 par value per share, have been privately placed with institutional investors in England, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain and Switzerland.

Overseas Private Equities N.V. will make direct equity investments in corporations in the United States, in association with Bessemer Securities Corporation.

Overseas Private Equities N.V. will be advised by Bessemer Trust Company, N.A. as its Financial Counselor and Bradford Associates as its Portfolio Consultant.

The undersigned has acted as agent for this placement.

*Fahnstock & Co.*

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June, 1982

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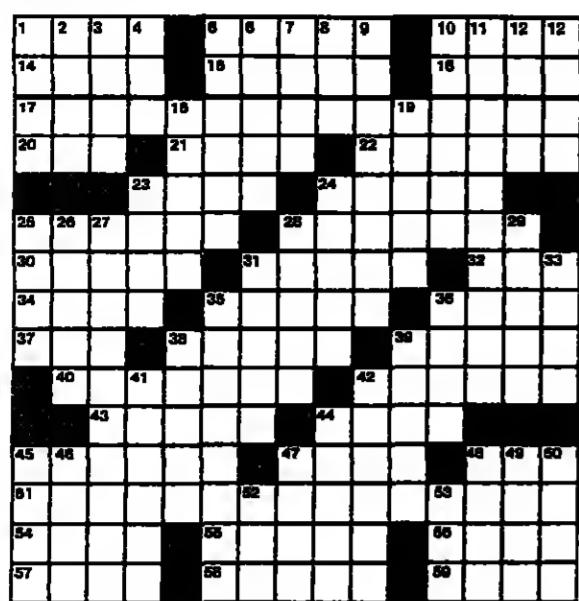
# Tradition shouldn't be the enemy of innovation.

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## CROSSWORD



## ACROSS

1. Bicultural  
5. Glory  
10. Near Island  
14. Roman  
emperor  
15. Member of  
baseball's Ball  
16. Greek letters  
17. Team in "The  
Boys of  
Summer"  
20. Eternally, to  
Keats  
21. Soie de la  
Soie  
22. Garnet  
23. Wood blemish  
24. Extant  
25. Did some  
logrolling  
28. Ancient galley  
30. Willow  
31. Shrewd  
32. Fox  
34. Medieval  
weapon  
35. Ecclesiastical  
capes  
36. Cordelia's father  
37. Interjection  
38. Plebe, e.g.  
39. Rigid class  
disposition  
40. "Valley of  
death" group  
42. Locomotives  
43. Wake  
44. Word of  
discouragement

45. "Out of the  
question!"  
47. Nicholas or  
Peter  
48. P.E.K. abbr.  
51. Cupcake  
Park team  
54. Female friend  
In Paris  
55. Escalade  
56. Italian wine  
city  
57. Tie sign  
58. Just  
unimpressive  
impressions  
59. Roy's partner

1. Division of a  
leaf  
2. Raison d'—  
3. Norse god  
4. Also  
5. Troubadour's  
offering  
6. Lamina  
7. Sea birds  
8. The — thick  
on Valley  
Forge;  
Kipling  
9. "The — thick  
in the  
Dark."  
10. Grecian  
11. Its epilogue  
ends with "set  
me free"  
12. Ripped  
13. Miles since  
1922  
18. Ralph of  
slugging fame

19. Creamery  
23. Painter Paul  
24. Cant  
25. Word with a  
H.  
26. A son of  
Abraham  
27. England's  
"Crouchback"  
28. Chief Justice;  
1836-61  
29. Muse for  
Sappho  
31. Framework  
33. Circular and  
bunus  
35. Rival to a  
nonheathen  
36. Vietnamese's  
country  
38. Colombian  
river  
39. Outline  
41. Capote's  
"Other  
Rooms"  
42. From Carter's  
hometown  
44. — in the  
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45. College ath.  
group  
46. Units of  
resistance  
47. Double  
48. Existence  
49. Ap bag  
50. Branch angle  
52. United  
53. Otologist's  
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## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	22	72	16	41
ALGIERS	22	70	16	41
AMSTERDAM	22	70	16	41
ANKARA	24	75	16	41
ATHENS	24	84	24	68
AUCKLAND	15	59	11	58
BALTIMORE	24	72	12	79
BERGAMO	24	72	12	61
BELGRADE	24	72	12	63
BERLIN	24	72	12	57
BOSTON	24	75	14	57
BRAZIL	24	72	12	57
BUCHAREST	24	72	12	52
BUDAPEST	24	72	12	52
BUEENOS AIRES	12	54	12	39
CAIRO	24	72	12	58
CANTON	23	72	12	55
CASABLANCA	23	72	12	55
CHICAGO	23	72	12	55
COPENHAGEN	17	54	8	46
COSTA RICA	24	72	12	54
DAMASCUS	24	72	12	54
DUBLIN	13	55	10	50
EDINBURGH	24	72	12	56
FLORENCE	23	71	20	56
FRANKFURT	24	72	12	56
GENEVA	25	77	12	55
HAKARE	23	72	9	48
HELSINKI	12	51	8	46
HONG KONG	31	88	21	54
HOUSTON	24	72	12	54
ISTANBUL	24	84	17	43
JERUSALEM	27	84	17	43
LAS PALMAS	27	81	20	68
LIMA	24	72	12	54
LISBON	23	72	14	54
LONDON	19	66	12	57

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 22, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of funds which are not yet in operation. The following abbreviations indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the first (1), second (2), third (3) and monthly (M).

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd  
—(1) Bond Fund  
—(1) Bond Fund  
—(1) Other  
—(1) Stock Fund

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern  
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—(1) Bond Fund

BRITISH AIRWAYS PO Box 371 St. Heller, Jersey  
—(1) Bond Fund  
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CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL  
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FIABILITY FUND 67A Hamilton, Bermuda  
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## SPORTS

## Soviet Union, Belgium and Poland Advance to Second Round of Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MALAGA, Spain** — The Soviet Union and Scotland tied, 2-2, in a World Cup Group 6 match yesterday night, while in Elche, a 1-1 Group 3 draw. The Russians and Belgians both qualified for second-round cup play.

Earlier, in La Coruna, Poland ran up five goals in a 21-minute second-half span against Peru to advance to the second round. The Poles hammered the Peruvians, 5-1, their goals coming between the 5th and 77th minutes.

Italy or Cameroon, who meet in the final Group 1 match Wednesday, will accompany Poland into the second round.

Belgium clinched its first second-phase berth ever when Alex Cermatiens' goal with 14 minutes to play forced its draw with Hungary. Hungarian hopes of advancing now rest on whether El Salvador can overcome Argentina Wednesday.

Aleppo, Belgian forward Jan Cermatiens set up the equalizer by hitting two tackles on a magnificently run before sending a cross to Cermatiens, who was unguarded in front of the penalty area. Cermatiens quickly drove the ball beneath goalkeeper Ferenc Mazzoni.

Belgium had most of the early scoring opportunities, but it was Hungarian defender Jozef Varga who started first. Varga raced past his defender to beat an offside trap in the 28th minute, giving the Hungarians a 1-0 lead.

Belgium missed several close chances to even the score in the first half, including a header by the fleet and resourceful Erwin Vanherberght that flew barely over the crossbar.

## Errors

Scotland went into its match knowing it had to win to reach the second round for the first time in five attempts. But, as in 1974 and 1978, defensive errors were costly to the Scots.

Buzzing Joe Jordan, a controversial choice, gave Scotland a 15th-minute lead and the Scots

looked to be on their way as they controlled midfield with ease.

Soviet Captain Alexander Chivadze made a terrible mistake by trying to control a high and hopeful punt from David Narey that led to Jordan's goal. Scotland's

## WORLD CUP SOCCER

Italian-based striker who was recalled to the side, pounced on ball in a flash and swiped away to thump a shot past startled goalie Rinaldo Rinaldi.

In the first half, Jordan, who plays for A.C. Milan, caused panic in the Russians' normally cool defense, and in the ninth minute it took a world-class save by Desree to stop him.

But Chivadze capitalized on slack defensive work to equalize in the 60th minute and the Scots finally began to flag.

A collision between central defenders Willie Miller and Alan Hansen allowed Raman Steagach to put the Russians up, 2-1, in the 84th minute and even a successful solo effort by Captain Graeme Souness three minutes later could save the Scots from being knocked out.

Scotland nearly pulled out the victory in the final minute, but Daseev threw himself on a loose ball as a Scottish forward took a swipe at it about three meters from the goal.

## Frustration

Before Tuesday, Poland had played scoreless draws against Italy and Cameroon. And despite coming close several times, they failed to score in the first half against the Poles.

Zbigniew Boniek, active but ineffective in its opening two games, had an outstanding match. Never out of the thick of it, he had a goal disallowed for a marginal offside call early in the game and hit the crossbar shortly before the interval.

Poland's frustration was compounded in the dying moments of the first half when Andrzej Buncol

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## OBSERVER

## Computer Feedbag

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It is a curiosity unexplained by science that Americans nowadays are born understanding computers. You constantly read of tots who have plugged into giant institutional computing systems and transferred millions of dollars to Swiss bank accounts or wiped out entire electronic filing systems.

As one who has never learned how to make my \$29 calculator do long division with a decimal point in the divisor I marvel at these prepubescent geniuses, but do not envy them.

They just happen to have been born in time when most new babies came equipped with computer know-how. In a time long gone most children were born knowing how to kill an antelope with a hurled spear. Nowadays hardly anybody can do that.

Still, the present case of the precocious computer generation raises questions that science has not addressed. What, for example, explains the generational shift in natural skills? Sixty years ago most American boys were born with an understanding of automobiles. It's my theory that this natural aptitude for the internal combustion engine was the reason the Axis was defeated in World War II.

In that highly motorized war every American unit had half a dozen men who, when things broke down, could get the wheels spinning or the tank tracks running again after 30 minutes of tinkering.

This skill has now been almost entirely bred out of the American blood. Even licensed mechanics have trouble fixing a broken-down car in less than 48 hours.

Everybody says this is because our internal-combustion machinery is far more complicated than it used to be when grandfather could repair the mazza at the curb with a screwdriver, a pair of pliers and a monkey wrench.

Well, it's complicated all right.

The Army's new M-1 tank is so

widder that if it breaks down in battle it will have to be sent back to the factory for repairs. But this,



I suggest, is because the United States hasn't bred a new generation with natural understanding of mechanized complications.

Instead, it has bred a generation with a natural grasp of computers. Surely the average computer is far more complicated than the most baffling internal-combustion machine the Peacock can devise, and yet youngsters so young they still think ice-cream sodas are better than vintage Bordeaux can fix the computer without consulting the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

For grandfather repairing his Ford at the curb, the automobile was a lot more complicated than the horse, a conveyance with which his father was expert.

When grandfather's daddy saw his boy walking toward the Model T with a pair of pliers, his natural impulse was to ask: "You going to pull it's teeth?"

About that time great-grandfather found it was getting harder and harder to find anybody this side of the veterinarian who could repair his horse.

There was a historical basis for this, since the automobile could perform a lot of the same tasks as the horse if one first provided for it by creating a system of highways. It's my theory that history had reached a stage of development that cried out for highways, and the only way to get them was to produce the automobile.

The more puzzling question is why people who understand cars are no longer born and why so many people who understand computers are suddenly coming into production. The answer, I think, is that the computer is now ready to do everything that cars used to do. It has already made the drive-in movie obsolete. By making it possible to bank and shop in your own parlor, it will soon make it unnecessary for people to go to town.

Adolescents, who once needed the car to get into trouble on Saturday night, are already able to trouble by tapping into big fancy computers and getting into felonies.

If my theory is correct and biology understands the trends of history before humans do, the explanation for the sudden flowering of computer whiz kids is quite simple.

The computer is nothing more than an electronic modification of the horse.

An increase in so-called "love marriages."

New York Times Service

## Japanese Wives Loosen the Ties

By Terry Trucco  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Last fall, Mieko Enomoto became the most talked-about divorced woman in Japan.

In the long-running trial of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, accused of receiving bribes from the Lockheed Corp., Mrs. Enomoto disclosed that her former husband, Toshio Enomoto, admitted he had accepted \$1.8 million on the premier's behalf.

Mrs. Enomoto's testimony became the talk of Japan, and opinion was sharply divided. Many men were critical of what they called "treachery," but a number of women cheered. They viewed Mrs. Enomoto's testimony as a form of revenge in this male-dominated country where divorce settlements are low and divorced women are often treated as outcasts.

The Constitution of 1946 guarantees equality of the sexes, but in practice, the Japanese have seldom acted as equals. Elderly women still walk a few paces behind their husbands, and women's salaries generally are half of those of men, according to figures for 1979 from the Ministry of Labor.

In the pre-war period, the adulteress was dead to society, but the divorced woman was considered even worse," says Fumiko Kanazumi, a lawyer who has handled divorce cases for nearly a decade. "She had failed as a wife, the one role a Japanese woman is expected to fulfill," Mrs. Kanazumi said.

Divorce Rate Is Rising

Japan boasts one of the world's lowest divorce rates. United Nations figures for 1980 list 1.22 divorces per 1,000 Japanese, in contrast to 5.19 per 1,000 Americans.

While it can hardly be termed epidemic, Japan's divorce rate has risen steadily since 1965, and in the last decade the divorce rate has doubled. Last year, 154,000 couples decided to end their marriages, 13,000 more than in 1980. In 1981, 780,000 couples were married, 5,000 more than in 1980.

Some see the rising divorce rate as evidence of a breakdown in the structure of the Japanese family. Others contend that it shows a healthy improvement in the status of women.

"Women are beginning to realize they don't have to continue in miserable marriages," says Yuriko Madoka, a Tokyo marriage counselor and author of four books on divorce.

Women now file for 55 percent of the divorces, men initiate 35 percent, and parents, usually the wife's, instigate the remainder, according to 1978 figures, the most recent available from the Health and Welfare Ministry.

In part, these numbers reflect notable

changes in women's attitudes toward marriage. Schooled for centuries in the Confucian principles of endurance and compliance, women were once expected to obey their fathers in childhood, their husbands in marriage and their children in old age. "Japanese girls would laugh at you if you suggested anything like that today," says Mrs. Madoka, who is divorced.

Women contemplating divorce expect to work, since financial settlements in Japan are notably low. Japan's largest divorce settlement was recorded in 1980, when a court ordered a Yokohama businessman to pay his estranged wife \$740,000. But the average divorce settlement — usually involving cash,

Terry Trucco  
Marriage counselor Madoka.

as opposed to the traditional *o-miai*, or arranged unions, has also swelled the divorce rate, some believe. They argue that couples who have married for love enter a marriage with higher expectations and may well divorce when they find these expectations shattered. On the other hand, they theorize, couples in arranged marriages hold more traditional views and find it difficult to break up without embarrassment. But the Rev. Yukio Saito, who operates a telephone counseling service here, says that an arranged marriage may also be easier to break these days because the couple can say to their parents, "You made me do this. I didn't want this marriage."

The most persuasive reason for the rise in divorces, however, is economic: "Women now make up more than one-third of the labor force," said Mrs. Kanazumi. "They no longer have to depend on their husbands for their only support."

Working mothers are viewed more favorably in the larger cities, although they are still scorned in the provinces, said Tseko Seki, a free-lance translator in Tokyo who was divorced almost two years ago. She now uses her maiden name. "I had worked before my marriage, and I knew it wouldn't be easy to support myself and my son," she said. "But I over doubted I would get a job."

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Many blame the government for the social stigma still surrounding divorce. Though a mutual-consent divorce is quick, easy and inexpensive, the government has actively discouraged divorce. Since 1949, Japan's Family Court has provided state-sponsored marriage counseling. But couples are never interviewed together, divorce is seldom offered as a solution, and the most frequent advice, usually for wives, is "gum batte" — "hang in there."

Japan's divorce rate is expected to continue to rise. Japanese women today have fewer children and are well educated. "Living just for your children is no longer enough," said Mrs. Madoka. "Women want compensation from their husbands, not just financial stability. Many Japanese men don't realize this."

Indeed, a second marriage is not a goal for many of Japan's divorced women. While a newspaper survey here found that many divorced men would like to remarry, a little more than half of the women interviewed were interested. Miss Hashimoto, for example, said that while she enjoys dating, she finds that most men want to remarry to get help with the house and children. "They want servants and slaves; it's very difficult to find a man who isn't looking for a wife," she said.

## Hard Workers

Yet some employers prefer to hire divorced women. Kyoshi Yawaza, editor of *Cosmo '82*, a Japanese science magazine, said she believes divorced women work harder. "Women just out of the university expect to get married in a couple of years and are not serious about their careers," she said, "but a job means a lot to a divorced woman."

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## PEOPLE

## Laker, Frost Divorces

Sir Freddie Laker, whose airline nose-dived into bankruptcy in February, was divorced by his American-born third wife, Patricia, who cited his alleged adultery with an unnamed woman, Lady Laker. 43, was granted an uncontested divorce in London in a five-minute hearing. She is believed to have custody of the couple's 4-year-old son, Fred Jr. Laker, 59, was divorced from his first wife, Joan, after 26 years of marriage in 1968 and from his second, Rosemary, in 1975, the year he married for the third time. . . . TV star David Frost and his actress wife Lynne Frederick have divorced after just 17 months of marriage. "They want it known that their divorce was entirely amicable and that there is no third party involved," said Michael Rosenberg, Frost's business partner and best man, who was instructed to break the news. "As to what went wrong, you will have to use your imagination." Frost, 43, and Frederick, 26, married in January, 1981, six months after Frederick's first husband, Peter Sellers, died of a heart attack. She inherited most of his \$7.2-million fortune. In February of this year, Frederick lost the baby she was expecting. It was Frost's first marriage.

Former U.S. Sen. J. William Fulbright received an honorary law degree from Waseda University in Tokyo for promoting international understanding through the scholarship program that bears his name. The program was started in 1951. The presentation to the former senator from Arkansas, who is now 77, was made by Tsukasa Shiranaka, the university's president.

The cartoonist who draws the "Blondie" comic strip said he doesn't believe he is cheating people when he's "retooled" an old strip, as he did last week. "Who cares? So I take an old favorite of mine, a classic experience that happened, and I inject new life into it and bring it into our contemporary world," said Dean Young, whose father created the comic strip. "It doesn't matter how I achieved my gag or my laugh or my smile, the bottom line is bringing the joy into the world." The Sioux Falls (S.D.) Argus Leader reported that a local artist owned an original *Murphy* (Clie) Young comic strip published May 12, 1965. Except for

Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands says she appreciates the pomp surrounding her visit to the United States, but understands her country "cannot be expected to figure largely in your daily lives." The queen, on a goodwill tour of the country, was welcomed into the Los Angeles City Council-chambers and received the keys to the city. In a speech to the World Affairs Council, she noted that 1982 is the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the Netherlands and the United States. "The treaty celebrates the longest uninterrupted peaceful relationship between the United States and any other foreign power," she told council members. Both countries revere the ideals of liberty and equality, she said.

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